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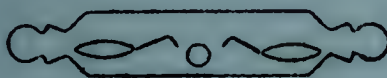


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THE STORY OF THE
DOWLER - HARTSHORNE
FISHER - LYBARGER
FAMILIES



WRITTEN FOR

CORNELIA MARIE LYBARGER

VIRGINIA LYBARGER

LEE HARTSHORNE LYBARGER

LEONARD FISHER LYBARGER

BY THEIR FATHER

DONALD F. LYBARGER

CLEVELAND, OHIO

1938

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

To my children:

In the 14th century there lived in Leicestershire, England a knight named Sir John Moton. Of all your known ancestors he is the most ancient. Theoretically you, and for that matter everyone else in the world today, are descended from 1,048,576 persons living twenty generations ago; that is to say, during Sir John Moton's lifetime.

At that time, however, there were in England no more than 3 million persons, and in all of Europe less than 40 million souls. Therefore it is obvious that back not so very far families of European origin are closely inter-related, and that everyone now living sprang from many common ancestors.

The point I want to make is that inordinate pride of ancestry is foolish. Since all of us trace back to both high and humble beginnings, if the facts were known; and since every living soul has about as many ancestors ten, twenty or thirty generations back as the next fellow, we stand on an equal footing. Neither is there any justification for vanity due to deeds of dead forebears. The fact that they accomplished something reflects no credit on us, unless by reason of their good example we go out and do likewise.

The following notes concerning the families from which our children are descended, were written not with any desire to glorify the past. They seek merely to answer the question as to who were your distant grandparents and where they came from in migrating to America. First I have told of your grandparents, great-grandparents and great-great-grandparents. Then I have related the story of each family separately, so far as possible.

Traced back five generations, to your great-great-grandparents, your national origins are in the following proportions: Irish, 31%; English, 29%; German, 27.3%; French, 6%; Scotch, 3%; Welsh, 3%; and Dutch, 0.7%.

A number of your ancestors were among the first settlers in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Long Island. Some located in colonial New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia. Many played a prominent part in the early history of Pennsylvania, and others came to Ohio in the covered wagon days.

Most of these men and women were devoutly religious and took an active part in church affairs in their communities. One helped establish the first Presbyterian Church in America. Others donated land and contributed their services to the congregations with which they were affiliated.

They also served in times of war. Several fought in Colonial wars, and one distant grandmother was murdered by Indians during a surprize attack on her home. Ten or more ancestors served as soldiers in the American Revolution; three in the War of 1812; two in the Civil War, and one in the World War.

I trust that as you read the story of your family you will find in it an added incentive to be useful and worthy Americans.

Donald F. Lybarger

Cleveland, Ohio
August 20, 1938

THE ANCESTRY OF
 CORNELIA MARIE, VIRGINIA, LEE HARTSHORNE
 and LEONARD FISHER LYBARGER

* * *

PARENTS

CORNELIA MARJORIE HARTSHORNE and DONALD FISHER LYBARGER

GRANDPARENTS

Josephine Dowler, Ellery O. Hartshorne
 Margaret S. Fisher, Jesse J. Lybarger

GREAT-GRANDPARENTS

Cornelia Patton, James Dowler; Lenora Lawhead, Joshua Hartshorne;
 Anna Maria Shuler, William M. Fisher; Julydia Winterringer,
 Elijah C. Lybarger

GREAT-GREAT-GRANDPARENTS

Susan Antes, John Patton (2nd); Eliza Smith, James Dowler (1st);
 Laura Hoyt, Robert Lawhead; Rachel Leonard, Jonathan Hartshorne;
 Jane Swords, Michael Shuler; Mary Miller, David Fisher;
 Rhoda Workman, Jesse Winterringer Jr.; Amelia Crum, James T. Lybarger

GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GRANDPARENTS (26)

Susanna Williams, Philip Antes; Jane Davis, John Patton Sr.;
 Jane Shirey, Orris Hoyt; Katherine Ludwig; Nathan Lawhead;
 Elizabeth Armstrong, Abraham Leonard; Isabella McClure, Benjamin
 Hartshorne; — Maloney, John Swords; John Shuler; Henry Miller;
 Barbara Roop, David Fisher (1st); Sarah Connor, Joseph Workman;
 Elizabeth Ricca, Jesse Winterringer Sr.; Sarah Eagle, Lewis Crum;
 Naomi Thompson, Andrew Lybarger

4 x GREAT-GRANDPARENTS (20)

Charles Williams; Anna Maria Paul, Henry Antes; Catherine Ruble,
 Seth Hoyt; Thomas Armstrong; Patrick Leonard; Ann Glasgow,
 Jonathan Hartshorne; Peter Shuler; Jacob Roop; Ursula Hoffstodt,
 Gotlieb Fisher; Martha Holt, Isaac Workman; Nathan Winterringer;
 George Eagle; John Crum; James Thompson; Ludwick Lybarger

5 x GREAT-GRANDPARENTS (13)

Jonathan Paul, Christina Dewees; John Henry Antes; William Ruble; Sarah Seymour; Ezra Hoyt (2nd); Lucy Hempstead, Jonathan Hartshorne; Adam Shuler; Jacob Roop (2nd); Peter Hoffstodt; Abram Workman; Johann Adam Lybarger

6 x GREAT-GRANDPARENTS (11)

Anna Christina Meels, William Dewees; Philip Frederick Antes; Ruth Belden, John Seymour, Phoebe Benedict, Ezra Hoyt (1st); Elizabeth Larrabee, Joshua Hempstead; Jonathan Hartshorne; Jacob Roop (1st).

7 x GREAT-GRANDPARENTS (14)

Gerret Hendricks; Zytian Dewees, Margaret Arms; William Belden; Sarah Gregory, John Seymour; Mary Haite, John Benedict (2nd); Daniel Hoyt; Alice Parke, Greenfield Larrabee; Joanna Willie, Robert Hempstead; Thomas Hartshorne

8 x GREAT-GRANDPARENTS (11)

Joanna Hawks, William Arms; Elizabeth Foote, Daniel Belden; Jachin Gregory, Thomas Seymour; Phoebe Gregory; John Benedict; Zerrubbable Hoyt; Thomas Parke; Greenfield Larrabee (1st)

9 x GREAT-GRANDPARENTS (11)

John Hawks; Elizabeth Smith, Nathaniel Foote; William Belden; John Gregory; Mercy Ruscoe, Richard Seymour; Mary Bridgum, Thomas Benedict; Walter Hoyt; Robert Parke.

10 x GREAT-GRANDPARENTS (11)

Samuel Smith; Elizabeth Deming, Nathaniel Foote; Richard Belden; Henry Gregory; Robert Ruscoe; Elizabeth Waller, Robert Seymour; William Benedict; Deborah Stowers, Simon Hoyt.

11 x GREAT-GRANDPARENTS (12)

John Deming; Sir James Foote; Margaret Goodrick, Sir Francis Bayldon; John Gregorie; Elizabeth Bayford, John Waller; Dzory Porter, John Seymour; William Benedict (2nd); Walter Stowers; John Hoyt.

12 x GREAT-GRANDPARENTS (6)

Richard Goodrick; Anne Folkingham, George Bayldon; Dorothy Beeston, Thomas Gregorie, William Benedict

13 x GREAT-GRANDPARENTS (5)

Jane Pigot, Thomas Folkingham; — Holdenby, John Bayldon; Hugo Gregorie

14 x GREAT-GRANDPARENTS (6)

Thomas Pigot; Katherine Hildyard, John Holdenby; — Gargrave,
Walter Bayldon; William Gregorie

15 x GREAT-GRANDPARENTS (4)

Sir Robert Hildyard; Thomas Gargrave; Adam Gregorie, Adae Ormeston

16 x GREAT-GRANDPARENTS (1)

Nicholas Gregorie

17 x GREAT-GRANDPARENTS (2)

Sir John Gregorie, Maud Moton

18 x GREAT-GRANDPARENTS (1)

Sir John Moton

GRANDPARENTS

JOSEPHINE DOWLER

ELLERY O. HARTSHORNE

MARGARET S. FISHER

JESSE J. LYBARGER

G R A N D P A R E N T S

DOWLER-HARTSHORNE

The parents of your mother are Josephine Dowler and Ellery Oliver Hartshorne.

Your grandmother, JOSEPHINE DOWLER HARTSHORNE, is the daughter of Cornelia Patton and James Dowler. She was born August 26 in the homestead of her father at Burnside, Clearfield county, Pa. We have visited there in years past. The original home stood at the place where Aunt Sannie Martin now lives.

Grandmother Hartshorne was educated in the local schools, attended normal school and for a while taught in the public schools. On October 7, 1896 she married Ellery O. Hartshorne at the Dowler homestead. Grandmother has been interested in many activities, including the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Board of Woman's Hospital and the work of Calvary Presbyterian Church. Her brothers and sisters are: William, John (Jack), Susanna (Sannie Martin), David, Eliza (Lizzie) James, Harry, Edward and Jane.

Grandfather ELLERY OLIVER HARTSHORNE, the son of Lenora Lawhead and Joshua Hartshorne, was born near Clearfield, Pa. He is a graduate of Indiana State Teachers College and Lockhaven Normal School. He also took a business course at Poughkeepsie, New York. When a young man, he received an appointment to West Point Military Academy and passed all required mental examinations but could not enter the academy on account of defective vision.

Grandfather Hartshorne taught school for a time and then joined with the County Surveyor in work being done in Clearfield county. Soon after he started in the banking business at Patton, Cambria county, Pa. Then he became cashier of the Barnesboro Bank and later of the Farmers Bank at Clearfield. The family went from Clearfield to Center Point, Texas in 1912, and there grandfather was cashier and then president of the Center Point Bank. In 1916 the family moved to Cleveland where grandfather has been connected with several financial institutions.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the Consistory and Shrine at Altoona, Pa. He is an elder of Calvary Presbyterian Church. Grandfather's brothers and sisters were Dudley, Ai, Cora and Edna Hartshorne, all of whom are dead at this time.

The children of Josephine Dowler and Elleroy O. Hartshorne are:

1. Lenora Marie, born June 4, 1898; married December 26, 1925
Irwin W. Stillinger. Children: Richard Irwin, November 26, 1930
Sally, August 1, 1938

2. James Dowler, born October 30, 1901; married April 17, 1927
Faith Melsheimer. Children: Ada Jean, February 6, 1928
David Oliver, November 12, 1930
Barbara, May 24, 1933
Josephine Phyllis, September 5, 1936

3. Cornelia Marjorie, born March 17, 1903; married Sept. 16, 1924
Donald F. Lybarger. Children: Cornelia Marie, September 22, 1925
Virginia, May 6, 1928
Lee Hartshorne, April 25, 1934
Leonard Fisher, September 21, 1937

FISHER-LYBARGER

The parents of your father are Margaret Shuler Fisher and Jesse James Lybarger.

Father's mother, MARGARET SHULER FISHER, is the daughter of Anna Maria Shuler and William Miller Fisher. She was born in the village of Yocumtown, York county, Pa. on October 10, 1869. In 1876 grandmother moved with her family to Harrisburg, Pa., where she was educated in the public schools. She is a member of Grace Methodist Church and has taken an active part in several of its societies. Years ago when it was the custom to paint chinaware, grandmother Lybarger took an interest in this work and has painted several sets of china which you children have seen at her home in Harrisburg.

Grandmother's brothers and sisters were Oscar, Albert, Jennie (Bratten), Edward, Curtis and Emma (Thomas).

On January 28, 1896, grandmother married Jesse James Lybarger at Harrisburg, Pa.

Grandfather JESSE JAMES LYBARGER, the son of Julydia Winterringer and Elijah Crum Lybarger, was born at Millwood, Knox county, Ohio, on August 1, 1865. He was educated at Millwood, spent a year at Hillsdale College, Michigan, and took a commercial course at Melcher Business College, Toledo, Ohio. At an early age he started out in life for himself and before many years became engaged in the sewing machine business, which he followed for more than forty years.

July 6, 1891 he married Sylvia Lockhart at Buckeye City, Ohio. His wife died December 11, 1891, and is buried in Workman Cemetery, Danville, Ohio.

Grandfather Lybarger came to Harrisburg, Pa. in 1895 as district manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. He and grandmother Lybarger were married early in 1896. In 1903 he was transferred to Wilmington, Del., where the family lived until 1907 when they returned to Harrisburg.

Grandfather Lybarger took a life-long interest in politics and was active on behalf of the Democratic party. He was a great admirer of William Jennings Bryan. In 1908 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for State Representative from Dauphin county, Pa., but he was defeated by a small margin. In 1914 he was again nominated and defeated.

He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and belonged to the Consistory and Shrine at Harrisburg. He also served as a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

Becoming affiliated with the White Sewing Machine Company, grandfather traveled for some years in the southeastern states and later in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

One of his avocations was magic and he took great pleasure in numerous sleight of hand tricks of every sort.

In December 1933 he became connected with the Home Owners Loan Corporation at Harrisburg. He and grandmother Lybarger visited us in Lakewood in the summer of 1934. Following a sudden heart attack, he passed away November 6, 1934. He is buried at Paxtang Cemetery, near Harrisburg, Pa.

Grandfather Lybarger's brothers and sisters were:
Rhoda, Clara (McCaskey), George, Edwin, Daisy (Rogers), Earl and Nellie (Batch).

The children of Margaret Fisher and Jesse J. Lybarger are:

1. Donald Fisher, born December 19, 1896; married Sept. 16, 1934
Cornelia Marjorie Hartshorne. Children: Cornelia Marie
Virginia
Lee Hartshorne
Leonard Fisher

2. Mildred Florence, born February 16, 1899; married 1922
George Durand Wilder. Children: James Durand, June 9, 1924
Richard Stanely, December 24, 1925

GREAT--GRANDPARENTS

CORNELIA ELLEN PATTON

JAMES DOWLER

LENORA LAWHEAD

JOSHUA HARTSHORNE

ANNA MARIA SHULER

WILLIAM MILLER FISHER

JULYDIA WINTERRINGER

ELIJA CRUM LYBARGER

G R E A T - G R A N D P A R E N T S

PATTON-DOWLER

The parents of mother's mother, Josephine Dowler Harts-horne, were Cornelia Ellen Patton and James Dowler.

CORNELIA ELLEN PATTON, the daughter of Susan Antes and John Patton, was born at Curwensville, Pa. She was married August 20, 1854 to James Dowler. She died March 4, 1909, and is buried at Burnside, Pa. Her brothers and sisters were: John, Nancy (Beck), Jane (Irvin), Edward, Maria (Hipple), Susan (Bard), and Harry Patton.

JAMES DOWLER was the son of Eliza Smith and James Dowler, Sr. He was born June 22, 1826 about four miles from Longford, the county seat of the county of Longford in Ireland. When two years old he was brought by his mother to America. His father had been killed in the service of the British Army some months prior to his birth. In about 1829 the mother took her two sons, James and William, and in company with her brothers, David and Andrew Smith, and her sister, Sally Smith, crossed the ocean to seek a new home. They landed at Montreal, Canada. Soon after arriving, James Dowler's mother died and was buried at Montreal. The other members of the family then came to New York where they lived for about 12 years. Between 1840 and 1850 they took up a tract of timber land in Burnside township, Clearfield county, Pa. about 20 miles from the source of the west branch of the Susquehanna River and close to the town of Burnside. James' brother, William, was drowned while bathing in the Susquehanna River soon after the family had settled at Burnside.

The original homestead of the family was located at the place where Aunt Sannie Martin's home now is. The home was first built of logs and later this was succeeded by a colonial home with wide porches around it. It was here that James Dowler spent the greatest part of his life.

During the Civil War your great-grandfather James Dowler, served in the Union Army. He was at Camp Curtain and later at Camp Campbell at Washington, D. C. The commanding officer of his battalion was Major Kerr of Venango county. The battalion served as provost guard in the city.

James Dowler served as Captain of the New Washington, Pennsylvania Riflemen for about six years. Later he was captain of the Clearfield Guard, which company he took to Camp Curtain near Harrisburg, Pa. When the war was over he rode home his

army horse, "Bill", from the service. Your grandmother Hartshorne remembers years afterwards the sad hours of the burial of the horse.

James Dowler was a public spirited citizen of the community in which he lived. Before the Civil War he was an active Abolitionist and later he was interested in the cause of prohibition. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Odd Fellows Lodge. He was actively interested in many civic affairs. He played several musical instruments. He was respected and loved by all who knew him. He passed away August 17, 1903, and is buried in the cemetery at Burnside, Pa. He had no sisters, and his one brother, William, died when about 12 years old.

LAWHEAD-HARTSHORNE

The parents of mother's father, Ellery O. Hartshorne, were Lenora Lawhead and Joshua Hartshorne.

LENORA LAWHEAD, the daughter of Laura Hoyt and Robert Lawhead, was born in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, April 1, 1852. In June, 1871, she was married to Joshua Hartshorne. She died in June, 1917 and is buried at Curwensville, Pa. Her brothers and sisters were: Milton, Newton, William, Nathan, Joseph, John, Milo, Frank, Sophie, Mary (Reed), Sadie (Sprague) and Katherine.

JOSHUA HARTSHORNE, son of Rachel Leonard and Jonathan Hartshorne, was born April 21, 1848 in Pike township, Clearfield county, Pa. He owned a farm near Curwensville and it was there that he spent the greatest portion of his life. He died April 21, 1904 and is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Curwensville, Pa. The brothers and sisters of Joshua Hartshorne were: Benjamin, Zenas, Jonathan, Hannah (Braugher), Jane (Meepers), Mary and Margaret (Rigley).

SHULER-FISHER

The parents of father's mother, Margaret Shuler Fisher Lybarger, were Anna Maria Shuler and William Miller Fisher.

ANNA MARIA SHULER was the eldest daughter of Jane Swords and Michael Shuler. She was born near Lewisberry, York county, Pa., October 3, 1834. On October 29, 1854 she married William Miller Fisher.

WILLIAM MILLER FISHER, the son of Mary Miller and David Fisher, was born November 8, 1831 in Fishing Creek Valley, York county, Pa. He located at Yocumtown, York county, where he engaged in the work of cabinet making and building. As a cabinet maker, he obtained a high degree of efficiency and was known throughout the country for his skillful workmanship. During the Civil War he enlisted as a private of Capt. S. S. Richmond's Company (k), 192nd Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers. He enrolled February 20, 1865 and was discharged August 24, 1865 at Harpers Ferry, Virginia.

During the time of his service, your great-grandfather Fisher kept a written record of the time he spent in camp and while on the march. This was given to me by Aunt Emma Thomas. A transcript of it is as follows:

"Wm. M. Fisher enlisted in the U. S. Army Feb. 20th, 1865, sworn in on the 8th day of March, '65. Departed from Harsbg. to Baltimore (90 miles) March 16th. Lay at there till the 18th then started to Harpers Ferry (81 miles), from there to Martinsburg (18 miles). Lay there till the 20th, then came to Harpers Ferry (18 miles) and on up to Charlestown (8 miles) and encamped, lay at Camp Charlestown till the 3rd of April, then marched for Winchester, via Berryville (Charlestown to Berryville 12 miles, Ber. to Win. 10). From Winchester to camp Stevenson (4 miles).

"April 20th marched from Camp Stevenson to Summit Station (11 miles).

"June 6th marched from Summit Station to Winchester, 7th from Winchester to Oldtown. Camped $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cedar Creek or Run (beautiful country). From there to Middletown and then crossed the Shenandoah for Strasburg. From Strasburg to Oldtown. Camped $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from town, making 28 miles in $1\frac{1}{2}$ days. 8th marched on to Woodstock. Then crossed William Run to Edinburg. From there to Hawkinsburg, beautiful country. From Hawkinsburg to Mount Jackson, crossed the New Creek, then marched on

3 miles and crossed the Shenandoah. There encamped for the night, evening of the 9th, making 41 miles. From camp to New Market (7 miles), beautiful country. New Market to Mill Spring (8 miles); from there to where we encamped 7 miles, evening of the 10th. Morning of the 11th marched 2 miles, came to Harrisonburg, passed through town and then halted and got something to eat, then marched 2 miles into Mt. Crawford then struck the North River, then marched 1 mile and crossed the North River, then halted to rest, from Mt. Crawford to Berks Mills 3 miles, to Mt. Sedden 3 miles, then marched 4 miles and halted for the night, making 20 miles.

"List of sermons heard and texts thereof. April 2nd, 4th Chapter, 10th verse, Matthew. April 10th, 11th chapt. 28th verse, Math.

"12th marched 3 miles, crossed the North River then marched into to Stanton and halted for orders, making 5 miles, then marched through town and encamped $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above town, making a march of 110 miles in $5\frac{1}{2}$ days. July 25th, 1865, took up our line of march for Winchester. Arrived there July 29th lay over Sunday till evening, then took up our line for Stevenson Station, July 30th, lay there till the 2nd day of Aug. then came to Harpers Ferry. Then lay there till the 25th of August. Mustered out of service on the 23rd. Came to Harrisburg on the evening of the 26th Aug., discharged on the 28th, 1865."

I hold in my possession at this time the original of both the discharge and the above diary kept by your great-grandfather.

On July 3, 1870 great-grandfather Fisher was stricken and passed away while worshiping in church at Yocumtown. He is buried in Paxtang Cemetery near Harrisburg, Pa. In 1876 great-grandmother Fisher removed to Harrisburg, Pa. with her children, and here the family continued to reside. She was active in the work of Boas Street United Brethren Church at Harrisburg. She passed away March 4, 1902 and was buried at Paxtang Cemetery.

The brothers and sisters of Anna Maria Shuler Fisher were: John, Harrison, Michael, Henrietta (Grimes), Mary (Coble), Ellen (Souders), Amanda (Hale) and Adaline (Bahn).

The brothers and sisters of great-grandfather William Miller Fisher were: Martin, Lydia A. (Keister), Harriet, David, Anna, Matilda, Barbara (Willis), Susan (Brubaker), Emma (Hays) and Alexandra Fisher.

WINTERRINGER-LYBARGER

The parents of father's father, Jesse James Lybarger, were Julydia Winterringer and Elijah Crum Lybarger.

Great-grandmother JULYDIA WINTERRINGER, the daughter of Rhoda Workman and Jesse Winterringer, Jr., was born at Flat Run, Ohio, on April 7, 1838, and died August 25, 1889. She married Elijah Crum Lybarger August 26, 1859. She was a loyal member of the Presbyterian Church at Millwood.

Great-grandfather ELIJAH CRUM LYBARGER, was born at Blachleysville, Wayne county, Ohio, May 30, 1838. He was the son of Amelia Crum and James Thompson Lybarger. At an early age he came with his parents to Danville and later to Millwood, Ohio, where he spent the rest of his life. He attended school at Burns Academy and learned the trade of harness making although he never followed that business. He was engaged in the general merchandise and insurance business at Millwood. He owned a farm of 20 acres around his home which looked down upon the Kokosing River. Physically he was over 6 feet in height, was heavy and well built and wore a long black beard. In politics he was a Democrat. He died on August 26, 1889 and is buried in the Workman Cemetery, Danville, Ohio.

Great-grandmother Julydia Winterringer's brothers and sisters were: Eliza (Hauger), Luther, Edity (Welker), Calvin, Martha (Parsons) Joseph, Mary (Welkwer).

Great-grandfather Elijah Crum Lybarger's brothers and sisters were: Thompson and Edwin Lewis Lybarger. The latter brother was a captain in the Civil War, a member of the Ohio Legislature, state commander of the G. A. R. and Grand Master of Masons of Ohio.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF THE EMPEROR

OF THE GREAT MONGOLS

BY

JOHN

DAVIDSON

GREAT--GREAT--GRANDPARENTS

SUSAN ANTES

JOHN PATTON

ELIZA SMITH

JAMES DOWLER

LAURA HOYT

ROBERT LAWHEAD

RACHEL LEONARD

JONATHAN HARTSHORNE

JANE SWORDS

MICHAEL SHULER

MARY MILLER

DAVID FISHER

RHODA WORKMAN

JESSE B. WINTERRINGER

AMELIA CRUM

JAMES THOMPSON LYBARGER

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GREAT-GREAT-GRANDPARENTS

Since each living person has 16 great-great-grandparents, the task of gathering data concerning all of them is difficult. Facts soon slip away into the distant past and dates are elusive.

First let us bring together the names of all of your great-great-grandparents. They may be grouped under four subdivisions, namely the names of your grandparents as follows:

MOTHER'S FAMILY

Great-Great-Grandparents On Grandmother Hartshorne's Side

Susan Antes and John Patton

Eliza Smith and James Dowler

Great-Great-Grandparents On Grandfather Hartshorne's Side

Laura Hoyt and Robert Lawhead

Rachel Leonard and Jonathan Hartshorne

FATHER'S FAMILY

Great-Great-Grandparents On Grandmother Lybarger's Side

Jane Swords and Michael Shuler

Mary Miller and David Fisher

Great-Great-Grandparents On Grandfather Lybarger's Side

Rhoda Workman and Jesse B. Winterringer

Amelia Crum and James Thompson Lybarger

There follows a summary of the facts concerning the above families.

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MOTHER'S FAMILY

Great-Great-Grandparents On Grandmother Hartshorne's Side

The parents of great-grandmother Cornelia Patton were SUSAN ANTES and JOHN PATTON (2nd).

John Patton (2nd), son of Jane Davis and John Patton, Sr., was born at Philadelphia February 8, 1783. While a young man he served for eight years as lieutenant in the United States Navy, part of the time under Commodore Stephen Decatur. In 1815 he laid out Pattonville, now Pine Grove Mills, Pa. In 1817 he removed to Tioga county where he was appointed prothonotary by Gov. Heister. He returned to Milesburg, Pa. in 1825 and soon thereafter settled in Clearfield county. He moved to Curwensville in 1828 where he spent the rest of his life. He served as justice of the peace for a number of years and as an associate judge of the county for five years. He died February 2, 1848 and is buried in the cemetery at Curwensville.

His wife was Susan Antes, daughter of Susanna Williams and Philip Antes. She was born at Antes Mill, now Curtin, Centre county, Pa., May 10, 1791, and died January 29, 1883. She is buried in the cemetery at Curwensville.

Their daughter, Cornelia Patton, married James Dowler. Their son, John Patton (3rd), had an active business and political career. In 1860, he was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. He served in the 37th and 50th Congresses. He was a trustee of Dickinson College and of Drew Theological Seminary. His son, John Patton (4th), was United States Senator from Michigan and lived at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

The parents of great-grandfather James Dowler were ELIZA SMITH and JAMES DOWLER, SR. They lived at Longford, Ireland. After the death of James Dowler, Sr., as related previously, his wife came to America with her brothers and sister. After her untimely death, her sons William and James were raised by the Smith family, who settled at Burnside, Pa.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It is essential for the business to have a clear and concise record of all income and expenses. This will allow the business to track its financial performance over time and identify areas for improvement. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all assets and liabilities. This will allow the business to track its net worth over time and identify areas for improvement. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all debts and obligations. This will allow the business to track its financial obligations over time and identify areas for improvement.

The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all taxes and other legal obligations. This will allow the business to track its financial obligations over time and identify areas for improvement. The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all contracts and other legal documents. This will allow the business to track its financial obligations over time and identify areas for improvement. The sixth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all correspondence and other documents. This will allow the business to track its financial obligations over time and identify areas for improvement.

The seventh part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all other financial information. This will allow the business to track its financial obligations over time and identify areas for improvement. The eighth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all other financial information. This will allow the business to track its financial obligations over time and identify areas for improvement. The ninth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all other financial information. This will allow the business to track its financial obligations over time and identify areas for improvement.

Great-Great-Grandparents On Grandfather Hartshorne's Side

The parents of great-grandmother Lenora Lawhead were LAURA HOYT and ROBERT LAWHEAD.

Laura Hoyt, daughter of Jane Shirey and Orris Hoyt, was born April 21, 1821 and died January 24, 1907. On April 21, 1821 she married Robert Lawhead, who was born in 1812 and died in 1884.

The parents of Robert Lawhead were Katherine Ludwig (born 1789, died 1870) and Nathan Lawhead (born 1795, died 1859). The family resided in Clearfield county, Pa.

The parents of great-grandfather Joshua Hartshorne were RACHEL LEONARD and JONATHAN HARTSHORNE.

Jonathan Hartshorne, son of Isabella McClure and Benjamin Hartshorne, was born in Centre county, Pa., March 4, 1799. He died February 15, 1882. In 1830 he married Rachel Leonard, daughter of Elizabeth Armstrong and Abraham Leonard. Rachel was born in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., May 28, 1807, and died in Clearfield county, August 10, 1899.

Jonathan Hartshorne as a young lad came with his parents to Clearfield county. In 1817 he became the mail carrier between Bellefonte and Kittanning, Pa. At that time it took six days to make the round trip. He often told his children about the dangers he encountered while in this work.

Jonathan Hartshorne occupied the land which his father had owned before him. During the summer he engaged in farming and in the winter in lumbering. He was considered a very expert raftsman. He also conducted the tannery established by his father. An old Indian trail went through his farm and many Indians are said to have journeyed over it. Jonathan treated them well and he never had anything to complain of in the way they dealt with his family. "He maintained an open and hospitable home and his beautiful fireside often had guests beside it whose names were known far and wide."

The children of Rachel Leonard and Jonathan Hartshorne were: Jane (Neepcr), Benjamin, Margaret (Wrigley), Abraham, Zenas, Mary, Hannah (Broughler), Jonathan, Joshua and Lavina.

Jonathan and his wife are buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Curwensville, Pa.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FOR THE YEAR
1900-1901

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1901

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FATHER'S FAMILY

Great-Great-Grandparents On Grandmother Lybarger's Side

The parents of great-grandmother Anna Maria Shuler Fisher were JANE SWORDS and MICHAEL SHULER. Jane was the daughter of John Swords and Michael was the son of Rebecca and John Shuler. Jane Swords is supposed to have come from near Marietta, Pa. Among her brothers and sisters were Mary (Nicholas), Barbara (Coble) and Rebecca (Shuler).

In about 1847 Michael Shuler purchased a farm in Fishing Creek Valley, York county, Pa. Here he spent his life engaged in farming. Formerly he had lived at Manchester and Lewisberry. When he located at Fishing Creek Valley, he first lived in an old log house which was then standing on the property. In 1852 he built a substantial brick farm house and it was here that he lived until his death in 1893. This farm was considered one of the best in the community. It contained 176 acres of highly cultivated farm land. Here Michael Shuler raised tobacco and other crops.

When grandmother Lybarger was a small girl she often went to visit with her grandfather Michael Shuler during the summer months.

Originally Michael Shuler had been a blacksmith and he carried on this work upon his farm. He was a substantial and respected citizen of the community in which he lived. Among his brothers and sisters were Daniel and Margaret.

The parents of grandmother Lybarger's father, William Miller Fisher, were MARY MILLER and DAVID FISHER, JR. Mary Miller was the daughter of Henry Miller. David Fisher was the son of Barbara Roop and David Fisher, Sr.

Mary Miller was born April 4, 1808. She died February 2, 1850 and is buried in Salem Church Cemetery in Fishing Creek Valley. Her father's home was not far from Yocumtown. Her marriage to David Fisher, Jr. took place on February 15, 1827.

On November 28, 1852 David Fisher married Mary Neiman who was born January 2, 1811 and who died March 21, 1885.

David Fisher, Jr. was born January 23, 1803 and died May 19, 1884. During his youth he divided his time between the common schools and the farm. Later he learned the trade of shoemaking with a firm in Fishing Creek Valley and carried on farming in connection with his business of shoemaking. In 1844 he contributed to Salem Church, the land on which that building was erected. From its

inception to the close of his life, David Fisher was one of its most active and strongest supporters holding official positions for many years. The farm of David Fisher adjoined that of Michael Shuler.

The children of Mary Miller and David Fisher, Jr. were: Martin, Lydia (Keister), William M., Harriet, David, Anna, Matilda, Barbara (Willis), Susan (Brubaker), Emma (Hays) and Alexandra.

Great-Grandparents On Grandfather Lybarger's Side

The parents of great-grandmother Julydia Winterring Lybarger were RHODA WORKMAN and JESSE B. WINTERRINGER.

Jesse Barnett Winterringer, son of Elizabeth Ricca and Jesse Winterringer, was born September 10, 1813 in Jefferson county, Ohio. He died October 5, 1897 in Knox county, Ohio. His wife was Rhoda Workman, daughter of Sarah Connor and Joseph Workman, and she was born in 1817 and died in 1888. They are buried in Workman Cemetery at Danville, Ohio.

Williams in his "Past and Present of Knox County, Ohio" page 836 says, "Jesse B. Winterringer devoted his life to farming, his work being necessarily arduous, but he persevered in the new country and became a large land owner and a prosperous farmer, one of the substantial and influential men of his community. He was a life-long Democrat and more or less active in the affairs of his party." The children of Rhoda Workman and Jesse B. Winterringer were: Eliza (Hauger), Julydia (Lybarger), John Calvin, Martin Luther, Edith (Welker), Martha (Parsons) Joseph and Mary (Welker).

The parents of great-grandfather Elijah Crum Lybarger were AMELIA CRUM and JAMES THOMPSON LYBARGER.

James Thompson Lybarger, son of Naomi Thompson and Andrew Lybarger, was born in Bedford county, Pa. November 25, 1804. He died in Knox county, Ohio in 1864. The family name of his first wife was Thompson. They were married in about 1826 and she died in about 1830. Several years later James married Amelia Crum, who was born at Winchester, Va. July 13, 1813. Amelia was the daughter of Sarah Eagle and Lewis Crum. When a youth, James Thompson Lybarger came with his father to Knox county. As a young man he settled in Wayne county and until about 1843 lived at Blachleville, Ohio. Then he moved to Danville and soon became owner of the Griffin House, or "White House", a hostlery located at the Caves south of Millwood. Here he lived until his death.

James was a tall, broad shouldered man being six feet, two inches in height and weighing more than 200 pounds. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church. They are buried at Workman Cemetery, Danville, Ohio.

Their children were: Thompson, born April 14, 1827; Elijah Crum, Mary 30, 1838 and Edwin Lewis Lybarger, born September 29, 1840.

FAMILIES

RELATED TO

GRANDMOTHER

JOSEPHINE DOWLER HARTSHORNE

THE ANTES FAMILY

Among the families which were driven from that part of Germany lying along the Rhine River, because of economic, political, and military oppression during the early part of the eighteenth century, was that of PHILIP FREDERICK ANTES who with his wife, Anna Catherine, and younger members of his family migrated to Pennsylvania prior to the year 1716. He had come from Freinsheim, which today is a town of about 2,000 inhabitants in Rhenish Bavaria. The records of the Reformed Church there note the baptism of some of his children.

The family settled at Falckner Swamp which was then in Philadelphia county, Pa. Philip Frederick Antes was one of the principal officers of the Reformed Church there. A number of transactions in land are shown on the county records in his name. He died in about 1746. His children were: Henry, John Jacob, John Sebastian, Conrad, Marie Elizabeth.

John Henry Antes, Sr.

JOHN HENRY ANTES, SR., son of Anna Catherine and Philip Frederick Antes, was born at Freinsheim, Germany, July 11, 1701. As a young boy he migrated with his parents to America. In manhood he was "tall of stature, of large frame, strong physique and of robust health." He was associated with the most prominent men of his time in movements for the public good,—with "Zinzendorf in his religious efforts, with Whitfield in his schemes of philanthropy, with Muhlenburg in matters of education and with the Justices of the Colony in securing for all classes the rights which the laws of the Province assured them."

On February 2, 1726, Henry Antes married Christina Elizabeth, the daughter of Anna Christina Meels and William Dewees. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John Philip Boehm. Christina was born in 1702 and died in Northumberland county, Pa. October 5, 1782. She was then the widow of Bernhard Dodderer.

William Dewees, father of the wife of Henry Antes, was the son of Gerret Hendricks and Zytian Dewees of Leeuwarden, Province of Friesland, Holland. He was born in 1677 and came with his parents to New York in 1688 and then to Germantown, Pa. His home was in Crefeldt. October 14, 1704 he was chosen sheriff of the county. In 1710 he erected the second paper mill to be built in America. This was on the west side of Wissahickon Creek near the present site of the monastery of St. Joseph, Philadelphia. He died March 3, 1745 and his wife died in 1749. They are buried in Concord or Upper Burying Ground, Germantown. ("The Perkionen Region" Vol. II, p. 31.)

He was active in the affairs of Whitemarsh Reformed Church, of which he was an elder. Services were sometimes held in his home.

Henry Antes settled in Frederick, Montgomery county, Pa., and is listed there as a resident in 1730, the year when he was naturalized. Previously he and his father-in-law had built a grist mill and paper mill at Crefeld, Germantown. In 1735 Henry Antes bought land in Frederick township, Montgomery county, and here he resided during the remainder of his life. Here on Swamp Creek he erected the first grist mill in the neighborhood.

Concerning some of his characteristics, it has been stated that Henry Antes "was a pioneer in the true sense of the word. He explored the wilderness, and acquainted himself with the streams and the character of the country. He knew the paths and Indian trails of interior Pennsylvania. The Indians themselves were his neighbors, and he learned their habits and peculiarities. He was adept in woodcraft, understood the varieties of soil, knew the value of watercourses and how to utilize them, instructed the newcomers from Europe how to "clear" their lands, and pointed out to them the springs beside which to build their rude habitations, on a site sheltered by a knoll from the bitter blasts of winter. His services were called into requisition in the selection of lands, the negotiation of purchases, the drawing of wills and the settling of estates. His prudence and integrity in the performance of duties requiring acquaintance with legal formalities and knowledge of financial matters were recognized throughout the length and breadth of the then limited bounds of the inhabited part of the province."

The home of Henry Antes became a center for religious efforts. Here in 1740 Whitefield preached. Antes was closely identified with the Moravians. He was a member of Falkner Swamp Reformed Church. In 1742 he assisted the Moravians in the founding of Bethlehem. In 1744 he presided at the Synod of Moravian Brethren. December 15, 1745 he was appointed a justice of the peace for Bucks county, and in 1749 was reappointed. In 1752 he was appointed a justice of the peace in Philadelphia county. In 1754 Henry Antes joined with other German settlers of Pennsylvania in addressing to Richard Peters, Secretary of the Province, a letter expressing their loyalty to the crown of Great Britain during the course of the French and Indian War.

Henry Antes passed away on July 20, 1755.

Children of Henry Antes were Anna Catherine, Anna Margretta, Philip Frederick, William, Elizabeth, John Henry, Jacob, John, Mary Magdalene, Joseph and Benigna.

Col. John Henry Antes

COL. JOHN HENRY ANTES, son of Christina Elizabeth Dewees and John Henry Antes, was born October 5, 1820. On May 11, 1756 he was married to Anna Maria Paul (or as she styled herself, Mary Paulin, according to the German custom of adding the feminine termination to the name).

Annd Maria Paul was the daughter of Jonathan Paul, a miller of Hanover who died April 23, 1752. His daughter was then under age. She died March 17, 1767. On December 6, 1767 Henry Antes married Sophia Snyder.

Henry Antes received his early education in school at Nazareth. In 1745 he was placed in the choir house of the Single Brethren in Bethlehem. Here he remained until 1750 when he returned to his parent's home. In the choir house his training was eminently religious.

Not long after his marriage Henry Antes opened an inn at Chestnuthill or Frankford, on the main highway from Bethelhem to Philadelphia. Here he administered to the needs of travelers until he decided to move further inland.

September 29, 1773 Henry Antes purchased from Nicholas Bonner a tract of land opposite Great Island on the west branch of the Susquehanna River. This was then in Northumberland county (now Lycoming county). Later he purchased other land along the river and in the region of the Bald Eagle Mountains.

Henry Antes having surveyed the situation in central Pennsylvania, decided to move there with his family. His eldest son was then 15 years old. Apparently during the summer of 1773 the family packed their household goods and started toward Harrisburg on the banks of the Susquehanna. Here the family entered boats and slowly made their way up the river. At length they reached their new home in the forest. At once they began the erection of a cabin.

The new home of Henry Antes was located in Northumberland county which was created in 1772. On July 29, 1775 Antes was appointed Justice of the Quarter Sessions Court of the county.

The Revolutionary War began April 19, 1775. The call soon came for soldiers to assist in the cause of Independence. September 12, 1775 a body of men was organized for the defense of their homes in Northumberland county. Henry Antes was elected Captain of Company 8 in the Regiment of Col. James Potter. March 13, 1776 he was given command of a company under Col. William Plunkett of the 2nd Battalion of Northumberland County Associators.

In the meantime Antes built a stockade in the county and it was called Antes' Fort. ("Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania" (1896) Vol. I, p. 394.) In May, 1777 Antes was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Battalion and thereafter became very active in

the defense of the frontier against the Indians. In June 1777 difficulty with the Indians arose, and in the autumn of that year there were numerous Indian raids on settlers in the district. In August, 1777 the cabin and mill of Col. Antes were destroyed by the Indians.

While Henry Antes was sheriff of Northumberland county, there occurred the difficulty with the settlers in the Wyoming Valley. Subsequently Antes was chosen presiding judge of Northumberland county. He died May 13, 1820 and is buried in the cemetery near the ruins of the old stockade which he built during the Revolution.

Philip Antes

PHILIP ANTES, son of Col. John Henry Antes and his wife, Anna Maria Paul, was born at Falckner Swamp Montgomery county, Pa., August 26, 1759. When about 13 years of age, he came with his father into central Pennsylvania.

Revolutionary War Record

During the Revolution Philip Antes served as a Ranger of the Frontier (1778-1783). He was a private in Capt. William Clark's Company, and also in Capt. John Foster's Company in Northumberland county. (Pa. Ar. 3rd Ser. Vol. 23, pp. 350,1.) He became a sergeant in "Robinson's Rangers" and received depreciation pay for services rendered. (Pa. Ar. 5th Ser. Vol. IV, p. 357.) In his old age he received a pension, and his name is on the list of Lycoming county, Pa. pensioners in 1833.

On February 21, 1780 Philip Antes married Susanna Williams, daughter of Charles Williams of Paxtang, Dauphin county, Pa. He died August 14, 1831. His wife, Susanna, died May 2, 1826. In 1787 he settled at Bald Eagle, Centre county, Pa., and there conducted a grist mill. In 1825 he moved to Boynton, Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pa. He was quite active in the affairs of the Methodist Church. In 1829 he gave the ground for the first Methodist Episcopal Church in Clearfield.

Children of Anna Paria Paul and Philip Antes were: Frederick, John, Henry, Philip, Susan (Patton), Mary (Goodfellow), and Elizabeth (Boggs).

Elizabeth married Moses Boggs, who for 17 years was an associate judge of Centre county. Susan Antes, who was born May 10, 1791, married John Patton (2nd).

THE PATTON FAMILY

JOHN PATTON, the founder of the Patton family in America, was a native of Sligo, Ireland. He was born there in 1745. He came to America in 1761 and settled in Philadelphia where he was engaged in the mercantile business. At the beginning of the Revolution, he was a member of the City Committee of Inspection and Observation, receiving this appointment August 16, 1775.

His military record during the Revolution was an outstanding one. In March, 1776 he became major of the Second Provisional Rifle Battalion. On November 11, 1776 he became major of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment and on January 11, 1777 he was made colonel of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment. This regiment was one of 16 additional regiments established upon a different footing than the 88 regiments which were apportioned among the several states. The appointment of its officers was left to the Commander-in-Chief and he was empowered to raise men in any or all of the United States. Colonel Patton being from Philadelphia, his regiment drew contributions both in officers and men from New Jersey and Delaware, as well as Pennsylvania. (Pa. Archives, 5th Series, Vol. III, p. 757.)

Apparently Colonel Patton resigned November 11, 1777. February 4, 1778 he was appointed to "superintend the laying up of magazines of flour and the purchasing of salted meat for the use of the army." In the minutes of the Pennsylvania Board of War for March 31, 1777 is an entry of 150 pounds paid to him "on account of shot cast for this state." In 1780 he subscribed 2000 pounds to the bank organized to supply the army with provisions. Some years later he was appointed public auctioneer or venue master and in 1791 he had his office at 78 S. Front Street, Philadelphia.

On March 7, 1777 John Patton was married to Jane Bartholemew Davis, a sister of Capt. Joseph Davis and Capt. Benjamin Davis who were killed by the savages while their regiment was on the way to join General Sullivan's expedition in Wyoming Valley in 1779. Jane Bartholemew Davis was born in 1752. The marriage was performed at Philadelphia by Rev. Dr. Rogers.

It is reputed that Col. Patton was a personal friend of General Washington and that while serving as a member of the Philadelphia City Light Horse he served on the General's body-guard. He was a member of the Order of Cincinnati. In about 1791 Col. Patton moved with his family to the neighborhood of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa. Here he went into the iron business in connection with Col. Miles and built the first blast furnace at Centre Furnace in Harris township, Centre county, Pa. in

1792. This was nine miles west of Bellefonte and it was operated under the firm name of Miles, Patton and Miles. There were over 8,000 acres of the best land in Benner and Patton townships appurtenant to Centre Furnace. Col. Samuel Miles, with whom Col. Patton was associated in business, had been colonel of the Rifle Regiment of which Patton was major in the campaign of 1776.

April 18, 1800 Patton was appointed Major-General of the Pennsylvania Militia. In 1801 he served on the first grand jury of Centre county. He died in 1804 and is buried in the churchyard at Boalsburg, Pa. ("History of Centre and Clinton Counties, Pa." (1883) pp. 28,219.)

It has been stated that in personal appearance "Col. Patton was six feet in height, was noble in aspect and carriage, his hair red and his eyes hazel. He had a very fine address with a very polished manner." It is related that the famous Frenchman, Tallyrand, while visiting with John Patton, named the beautiful spring from which the town of Bellefonte derived its name. ("History of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" (1892) p. 129.)

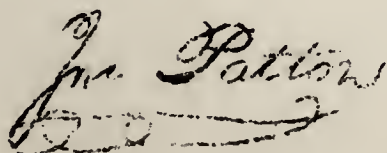
Following his death, his widow lived at Huntington, Pa., where she died in 1832. Patton was a member of the Hiberian Society, the First City Troop, the Schuylkill Fishing Company, and the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club.

His children were: Rachel (Rose), William, John (2nd), Frances, Benjamin, Joseph, Edward, Ann, Jane, Samuel and Ellen.

John Patton (2nd) was the father of Cornelia Patton who married James Dowler.

References:

- "Pennsylvania Archives" 5th series Vol. III, p. 757.
- "History of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and of the Hibernian Society" by John H. Campbell (1892) p. 129.
- "History of Centre and Clinton Counties, Pa." (Linn, 1883) pp. 28,219.
- "Colonial Records - Pennsylvania Archives" Vol. IV, p. 41; Vol. VI, p. 235; Vol. VIII, p. 502.
- "D. A. R. Lineage Book" Nos. 644, 878, 4768, 9812, 13704 and 76382.



Copy of the Autograph of John Patton

THE DOWLER FAMILY

Many factors in times past influenced the migration of families to America. There is an interesting story back of the coming of the Dowler family to Clearfield county, Pa. in the early part of the nineteenth century.

George Atchinson was born in Roscommon, Ireland, in about 1792. When a youth he shot some game on a gentleman's estate and to avoid prosecution under the oppressive tenants laws, he came to America and made his way to Centre county, Pa. He later pushed across the mountains and in 1820 took up a large tract of land near Burnside, Clearfield county, Pa.

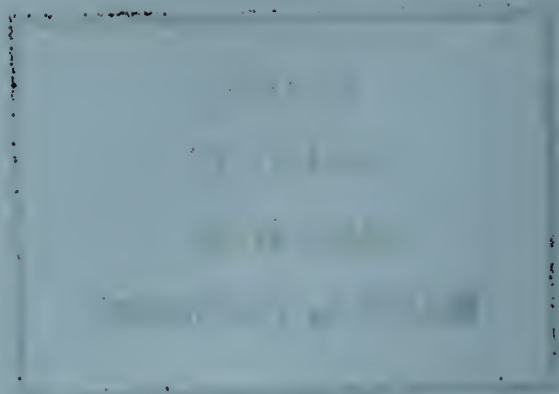
Atchinson was a positive and forceful character. His hatred of oppression prompted him to adopt the anti-slavery cause prior to the Civil War. He sheltered runaway slaves in his home and did much to aid them in their escape. He was a member of the Methodist church and is buried at Cherry Tree, Pa.

Doubtless George Atchinson wrote back to Ireland glowing accounts concerning his situation in America. Thus he influenced other to come across the sea. The Smith family who came from county Leitrim, Ireland, in 1829, were attracted by George Atchinson to central Pennsylvania. In his "History of Clearfield, County, Pa." Lewis C. Arnold says (p. 490) "This was long before the days of steamships, and they were seven weeks and three days on board a sailing vessel on the voyage. John Smith came on here the same year with his family, but David and Andrew, who were unmarried, and their sister and two nephews, William and James Dowler, lived five years in the city of New York and came to Burnside in 1835. They had heard of their cousin, George Atchinson, owning over 400 acres of land and supposed he was rich, as in Ireland he would be called an estated gentleman. They were undeceived when they found him living in a log cabin, and poor as all the early settlers were. They bought a homestead right on the river just below the mouth of Cush Creek, and a few years after purchased the land, 250 acres. David was a shoemaker.He must have been in good standing in Ireland, for he was admitted to the Masonic fraternity there and attained the highest degrees of the order. He died in 1871 aged 85. Andrew died in 1869, aged 79. One nephew, William, died in 1836, aged over 12 years and was buried at Mt. Zion. James is at present (1887) on the homestead; has a family of eight children living."

"Another of the Smith brothers, William, came some years after the others from Schuylkill county. He died 1858 aged 79. A son Robert lives (1887) at the mouth of Cush Creek."

James Dowler mentioned above, was the son of Eliza Smith and James Dowler. He married Cornelia Patton. These were the parents of Josephine Dowler, wife of Ellery O. Hartshorne.

FAMILIES
RELATED TO
GRANDFATHER
ELLERY O. HARTSHORNE



THE HOYT FAMILY

The mother of Lenora Lawhead was Laura Hoyt, a direct descendant of the immigrant Simon Hoyt, who settled in Massachusetts in 1629. The story of the Hoyt Family has been told by D. W. Hoyt in the genealogy published in 1871. From this and other sources the following facts are gathered.

The Hoyt family is mentioned in English records as early as the 15th century. The name "Hoyt" comes from an old word meaning "to leap, caper," therefore "one accustomed to move quickly." The family belonged to the middle classes and bore no title. The name is spelled in a number of different ways--Hoyt, Haight, Hight, Haite, Hayt, etc.

Simon Hoyt

SIMON HOYT; son of John and Ruth Hoyt, was born in Dorset county, England, January 20, 1590. He came to Massachusetts in 1628-9 on the ship "Abigail." He was married in 1612 at Upway, England to Deborah, daughter of Walter Stowers. ("Hoyt, 1933.")

Simon Hoyt's name appears on the records of Charlestown, Mass. as among the first settlers in 1629. He accompanied Ralph Sprague and others from Salem. In 1630 he became one of the first settlers of Dorchester, Mass. He left this town in about 1635 and moved to Scituate, Mass., where he joined the local church April 19, 1635. In 1645 he was located in Windsor, Conn., and in 1649 he appears at Fairfield, Conn.

Before his death, he removed to Stamford, Conn. Thus he was an early settler of seven different towns in New England and in most of them he was among the first white residents. He died September 1, 1657.

Walter Hoyt

WALTER HOYT, son of Deborah Stowers and Simon Hoyt, was born in Dorset county, England and baptised there June 19, 1616. He died about 1698. The name of his wife is uncertain. In 1640 his father gave him 30 acres of land in Windsor, Conn. He was an early settler at Norwalk, Conn. In 1653 his name first appears on the town records. Between this time and 1696 he engaged in numerous land transactions. In 1672 he was a selectman of Norwalk and at 14 sessions was a deputy in the General Court of the colony from 1658 to 1681. He bore the title Sergeant and was confirmed in this rank by the General Court at Hartford, May 19, 1659. He

was one of the proprietors of Norwalk, 1685. He died between the time of the making of his will, February 11, 1695, and the filing of the inventory of his estate, April 11, 1699.

Zerubbabel Hoyt

ZERUBBABEL HOYT, son of Walter Hoyt, was born probably between 1650 and 1654. The name of the first wife is uncertain. He married (2nd) Mehitable Keeler before 1725. He died sometime between 1727 and 1738. On the Norwalk records we find that in December, 1680 "Zerubbable Haite hath undertaken to beate the drumme for publick meetings, and also for such stray horses as are brought in to be sould, for which he is to have 14 shillings; and 10 pence a time that stray horses are brought in to be sould."

He took a leading part in the affairs of the community and its church. At numerous times he was paid for services rendered the town. December 11, 1713 the town granted him 26 shillings in pay "for ringing ye bell at nine o'clock at night, for ye year ensuing." He was called a deacon prior to 1717. In May, 1697 he was one of nine persons who by order of the General Court were "to purchase of the Indians a certain tract of land about 14 miles northward of the town of Norwalk to settle a plantation there."

Daniel Hoyt

DANIEL HOYT, son of Zerubbable Hoyt, was born January 1, 1681. He lived at Norwalk, Conn., and died between 1756 and 1764. The name of his first wife who was the mother of his children is unknown. About 1748 he married (2nd) widow Sarah Starr of Danbury. In 1704 his father deeded him his dwelling house and lot. His name appears frequently on land records of Norwalk up to 1756. He was a deacon as early as 1735.

Ezra Hoyt (1st)

EZRA HOYT, son of Daniel, was born April 23, 1707 and died in April, 1790. On April 4, 1731 he married Phoebe Benedict, the daughter of Mary Haite and John Benedict. He lived in Norwalk, Conn., where his father gave him land in 1729. In 1734 he bought land at Canoe Hill. He and his wife were among the original members of New Canaan Church, December 20, 1733. His will was dated March 23, 1786 and probated June 21, 1790 at Fairfield.

Ezra Hoyt (2nd)

EZRA HOYT, son of Phoebe Benedict and Ezra Hoyt (1st) was born March 24, 1734 and died June 11, 1801. He married Sarah Seymour, daughter of Ruth Belden and John Seymour. Sarah was born in 1740 and died April 17, 1826. Ezra Hoyt (2nd) was a merchant in a small way, keeping store in a room in his own home. Before the American Revolution, he moved from Norwalk, Conn. to Lanesboro, Mass. where he became a merchant. He was living there as late as 1786. Sometime thereafter he removed to New Haven, Vt., where he died. He seems to have been a man of considerable prominence and wealth, and was a member of the Committee of Safety. November 29, 1780 the Assembly of Massachusetts chose Ezra Hoyt as Muster Master of Berkshire, Mass. ("Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," Vol. VIII, p. 416.) He belonged to the Presbyterian Church. He once "made an unsuccessful attempt to stop Ethan Allen," Revolutionary War general, as he was passing on Sunday.

Seth Hoyt

SETH HOYT, son of Sarah Seymour and Ezra Hoyt, was born at Norwalk, Conn., and died at New Haven, Vt., January 3, 1857. He married Catherine Ruble, a daughter of William Ruble of Lanesboro, Mass. Seth was a soldier of the Revolution, enlisting from Lanesboro in July, 1778 for nine months service. ("Hoyt Family," p. 128.)

Locating in New Haven, Vt., he became a justice of the peace there and a member of the Council of Censors to examine the acts of the legislature.

Orris Hoyt

ORRIS HOYT, son of Catherine Ruble and Seth Hoyt, was born at New Haven, Vt., May 21, 1793. He died July 18, 1873 in Clearfield county, Pa. On April 17, 1820 he married Jane Shirey, who was born July 24, 1795. He and some of his brothers located near Penfield, Clearfield county, Pa.

Laura Hoyt, daughter of Jane Shirey and Orris Hoyt, married Robert Lawhead, and was the mother of Lenora Lawhead, who married Joshua Hartshorne.

THE BENEDICT FAMILY

Ezra Hoyt (1st) (1707-1790), the great-great-grandfather of Laura Hoyt who was grandmother of Ellery Hartshorne, married Phoebe Benedict on April 4, 1731. The story of her family follows.

The Benedict family originally was of Huguenot origin. The name Benedict comes from the Latin "benedictus" which means "blessed" or "well spoken of". It is likely that the Benedicts migrated from France to England several centuries prior to their coming to America.

For the full story of this family see "Benedict Genealogy" by Henry M. Benedict (1870).

Thomas Benedict

Copy of the Autograph of Thomas Benedict

Thomas Benedict

THOMAS BENEDICT (immigrant) was born in England in 1617. He came from Nottinghamshire to Massachusetts in 1638. On the same vessel with him came his wife, Mary Bridgum, who was the daughter of his stepmother. Thomas' father was William, (his grandfather and great-grandfather also having borne the name William.) He lived from about 1530 to 1590. Apparently Thomas was the last of his line in England since for several generations there had been but one son in the family.

From Massachusetts Thomas Benedict moved to Southold, Long Island. As early as 1649 he bought land there. He also lived at Huntington and Jamaica, Long Island (1662). He was a Commissioner of Jamaica in 1664. On April 7, 1665 Governor Nichols of New York appointed him lieutenant of "the Foot Company of Jamaica".

He was identified with the founding of the first Presbyterian church in America at Jamaica in 1662.

Prior to 1669 Thomas Benedict moved to Norwalk, Conn., where he was town clerk in 1674 and selectman from 1671-1688. In Norwalk he was a deacon of the church. He died between February 20 and March 18, 1690.

John Benedict

JOHN BENEDICT, son of Mary Bridgum and Thomas Benedict, was born at Southold, Long Island about 1643. He came with his father's family to Norwalk, Conn., and there married Phoebe Gregory, daughter of John and Sarah Gregory, on November 11, 1670. See notes on the Gregory Family. John Benedict was a freeman of Norwalk, 1680, and succeeded his father as selectman in 1689. He was occupied with church affairs and probably became a deacon on his father's death. He served in the General Assembly of the colony in 1722 and 1725. A number of real estate transactions appear in his name. The date of his death is uncertain.

John Benedict (2nd)

JOHN, son of John Benedict was born March 3, 1676, and died January 16, 1766. He married Mary Harte, who was born in about 1677 and died June 5, 1749. John Benedict was a selectman of Norwalk, Conn. in 1705 and 1715; surveyor, 1709 and 1711; lister and fence viewer, 1713-18. He was called sergeant in 1717 and was a deacon of the church for many years.

His daughter, Phoebe Benedict, married Ezra Hoyt in 1731 as noted previously.

THE GREGORY FAMILY

Phoebe Gregory, wife of John Benedict, was a daughter of Sarah and John Gregory, Sr. Her father's family was of ancient English origin.

Sir John Gregorie, Lord of the Manors of Fresely and Ashfordby was of Norman descent. He married Maud, daughter of Sir John Moton, a knight of Peckleton, Leicestershire, England, who lived in the period from about 1330 to 1400.

Nicholas, son of Sir John Gregorie, was the father of Adam.

Adam Gregorie, son of Nicholas, married Adae Ormeston of Ormeston, Lancashire. His home was at Highhurst, Lancashire (1420-1490).

William, son of Adam, married Dorothea of Kempenbraugh, Lancashire. His son was Hugo whose wife's name was Maria.

Thomas Gregorie, son of Maria and Hugo, married Dorothy Beeston, and lived at Overbroughton, Nottinghamshire. His son John of Broughton Sulney, was mayor of Nottingham in 1571 and 1586. His wife was Alicia.

Henry Gregory, son of Alicia and John, was born at Nottingham in about 1570. He was an early resident of Boston and settled at Springfield, Mass. in 1639. Thereafter he moved to Stratford, Conn. where he died in 1655. His son John Gregory, Sr. settled at Norwalk, Conn. prior to 1655. He died between August 15 and October 10, 1689, and his wife Sarah died in October, 1689. Among their children were: Jachin, father of Sarah Gregory, who married John Seymour, and Phoebe, who married John Benedict.

References:

- "Norwalk" (Selleck, 1896) p. 81.
- "American Ancestry" Vol. I, p. 33.
- Orcutt's "History of Stratford".
- "New England Historical and Genealogical Registry" Vol. 23, pp. 304-7.

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THE SEYMOUR FAMILY

Ezra Hoyt (2nd) (1734-1801) great-great-great-grandfather of Ellery Hartshorne, married Sarah Seymour, daughter of John Seymour.

The story of the Seymour family is recorded in a number of places, notably "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. 71, p. 105, and Vol. 72, pp. 209, 215, 315, 316. It was long held by some writers that the Seymour family of Connecticut was descended from Richard Seymour, a younger son of the ducal house of Seymour. However this assumption was apparently based on forged entries in an old family bible. The true story of the family as investigated more recently follows.

The Seymour family originated in Sawbridgeworth, County Hertz, about 25 miles northeast of London, England. The name is spelled in a number of different ways, namely Semare, Seymer, Seamer and Seymour.

John Seymour

JOHN SEYMOUR of Sawbridgeworth was born in about 1535. May 9, 1562 he married (2nd) Dyzory Porter. He died in 1605.

Robert Seymour

ROBERT SEYMOUR of Sawbridgeworth was baptized November 30, 1573. On November 14, 1603 he married Elizabeth Waller (daughter of Elizabeth Bayford and John Waller). She was baptized December 12, 1578. Robert died leaving no estate. He was buried August 23, 1637.

Richard Seymour

RICHARD SEYMOUR, son of Robert, was baptized at Sawbridgeworth January 27, 1605. He died at Norwalk, Conn. between July 29 and October 10, 1655. On April 18, 1631 at Sawbridgeworth Richard married Mercy Ruscoe (born about 1610), daughter of Sarah and Roger Ruscoe.

Roger Ruscoe, father of Mercy, was born about 1585 and died May 17, 1618. He was probably a son of Hannah Ruscoe who was born about 1554 and buried August 5, 1634. The name Ruscoe is rare in England and is of Dutch or Flemish origin. The family came to England in the early part of the 16th century.

It is probably that Richard Seymour came to New England due

to the influence of Thomas Hooker, a minister who had settled in Connecticut. He emigrated in 1638-9 and settled at Hartford, Conn. He was a proprietor of Hartford and one of the settlers who received land "by the courtesy of the town." He was a chimney viewer at Hartford in 1647. June 19, 1650 he was one of the signers of the agreement for the planting of Norwalk, Conn., and in 1655 was a selectman there.

Thomas Seymour

THOMAS SEYMOUR, son of Richard, was baptized at Sawbridge-worth July 15, 1632 and died at Norwalk, Conn. between September 22 and October 15, 1712. He married (1st) Hannah Marvin and (2nd) Elizabeth —, mother of his son, John.

John Seymour (1st)

JOHN SEYMOUR (1st), son of Elizabeth and Thomas Seymour, was born at Norwalk, Conn. in 1672 and died there in 1746. He married (1st) Sarah Gregory who was born at Norwalk, September 15, 1678. Sarah was a daughter of Jachin Gregory and he was a son of John Gregory, Sr., an early settler of Norwalk, Conn. His wife was Sarah. Both died in 1689. John Seymour married (2nd) Hanna Gould, a widow.

John Seymour (2nd)

JOHN, son of Sarah Gregory and John Seymour, was born at Norwalk, Conn., about 1710 and died there September 8, 1796. He married (1st) Ruth Belden who was born at Norwalk, January 18, 1712 and died May 29, 1752.

Ruth was the daughter of Margaret Arms and William Belden. William was the son of Daniel, and Daniel's father William was a son of Richard Belden.

The daughter of Ruth Belden and John Seymour was Sarah Seymour (1739-1826) who married Ezra Hoyt (2nd).

THE BELDEN-ARMS-FOOTE FAMILIES

Sarah Seymour (1739-1826), who married Ezra Hoyt (2nd), was the daughter of Ruth Belden and John Seymour. The facts concerning the family of Ruth Belden are as follows.

The Belden family is of ancient English origin and dates back to the 15th century. In England the name was spelled "Bayldon" or "Baildon". The name "Bayldon" is derived from two words which together mean "beacon hill" or "a hill of fire". On migrating to America, the name became "Belden", although sometimes it has been spelled "Belding". The family seat in England was the Manor House of Baildon in Kippax, Yorkshire, England.

WALTER BAYLDON, who lived in about the period from 1460 to 1530, married a daughter of Thomas Gargrave.

JOHN, son of Walter, on October 15, 1515 married a daughter of John Holdenby and Catherine Hildyard, who was a daughter of Sir Robert Hildyard. John died in 1526.

GEORGE BAYLDON, son of John, was born in 1520 and died and was buried at Kippax in 1588. He married Anne Folkingham, daughter of Thomas Folkingham, of North Hall in Leeds. Her mother was Jane, daughter of Thomas Pigot. George's wife Anne was buried December 17, 1577.

SIR FRANCIS BAYLDON, son of George, was born in 1560. He was married four times. In 1587 he married his second wife, Margaret Goodrick, daughter of Richard Goodrick. Margaret was buried September 22, 1598. Upon the death of his father, Francis Bayldon became Reeve of Kippax. He was knighted July 23, 1603. The date of his death is uncertain.

RICHARD, son of Sir Francis Bayldon, was baptized at Kippax, May 26, 1591. He died at Wethersfield, Conn. in 1655. He was an early settler of Wethersfield and took an active and important part in the affairs of the community. He was father of three sons: William, born about 1622; Samuel, 1629 and John, 1631. It is likely that he migrated to America in about 1635.

WILLIAM BELDEN, son of Richard, was born in England in 1622 and migrated with his father to America. He lived at Wethersfield, Conn. His wife's first name was Tomisin.

DANIEL BELDEN, son of William, was born in November 20, 1648 and died in August 14, 1732. He lived at Hatfield and Deerfield, Mass. On November 10, 1670 he married (1st) Elizabeth Foote, who was born in 1654 and died September 16, 1696. She was a daughter of Elizabeth Smith and Nathaniel Foote. (New England Geneological

and Historical Register, Vol IX, p. 272.) Elizabeth and Daniel Belden were the parents of 14 children.

During King William's War, on September 16, 1696 Daniel Foote was working in a field near his house. "It was a week-day but the church was open for a special service and Mr. Belden had prolonged his work until the hour for public worship was almost at hand. Hurrying to his house to make preparation for the service, he saw his wife and two children killed on the spot by the Indians, while himself and two or three other children were made prisoners and taken to Canada.The family for the time being was broken up. The son William returned (1698) with his father and married Margaret, daughter of William Arms." (Selleck's "Norwalk" p. 160.)

The story as told in the town records of Hatfield is as follows: "Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Belden, ye head of the family, together with Daniel, John and Thankful, their children, were all of them slaine by the enemy September 16, 1696.

"September 16, 1696 - The Indians came along from up Green River to the town, and assaulted Mr. Daniel Belden's house; took Mr. Belden, his son Nathaniel and daughter Esther captive, killed his wife and three children, and wounded Samuel and Abigail, but they recovered." (Foote History and Geneology (1907) p. 28.)

The Foote Family

ELIZABETH FOOTE (wife of Daniel Belden) was the daughter of Nathaniel Foote (2nd) who was born about 1620 and died in 1655. In 1646 he married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Smith of Wethersfield, Conn. and afterwards of Hadley, Mass. Lt. Samuel Smith was born about 1602 and died in 1680. His wife was named Elizabeth. She died March 16, 1686. The family sailed from Ipswich, England, April 30, 1634 on the ship "Elizabeth". They were early settlers of Wethersfield, Conn. and Hatfield, Mass. where Smith held many important offices. (History of Hatfield, Mass. pp. 350,436.)

NATHANIEL FOOTE (2nd) was the son of Nathaniel Foote who was born about 1593 and who died in 1644. In about 1615 he married Elizabeth Deming who is supposed to be the daughter of John Deming. The family came from Shalford, Colchester, England, prior to 1633. In that year Foote became a freeman at Watertown, Mass.

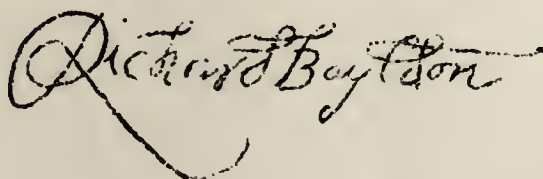
Family tradition has it that Nathaniel Foote's father was James Foote, an officer of King Charles II army. He is supposed to have concealed the king in his flight from Cromwell after the battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651, in an oak tree at a place called Boscobel. For this act of chivalry Foote is said to have been knighted. The coat of arms of the Foote family is described as follows: Argent, a chevron sable, and in the dexter quarter a trefoil of the second (black): crest - an oak tree proper (natural). Motto: Loyalty and Truth.

The Arms Family

MARGARET ARMS, the wife of William Belden, was born in 1683. She married William Belden in 1700 and shortly thereafter the family moved to Norwalk, Conn. The father of Margaret Arms was William Arms who was born in 1654 and died on August 25, 1731. In 1677 he married Joanna Hawks. She died November 22, 1729. She was the daughter of JOHN HAWKS, an early settler of Hadley, Mass. William Arms came either from Jersey or Guernsey in the English Channel. It is presumed that he changed his name on coming to America. By trade he was an expert knitter of stockings. He first settled at Hatfield, Mass. May 17, 1676 he took part in the fight against the Indians at Great Falls. (History of Hatfield, Mass. p. 85.) About 1684 he removed to Deerfield, Mass. In 1698 he was a fence viewer there, in 1699 constable, 1700 a tythingman. He is buried a little east of the center of the old burying grounds at Deerfield, Mass.

By reason of the service of Daniel Belden and William Arms, their descendants are entitled to recognition by the Orders of Colonial Wars. (Selleck's "Norwalk" p. 160.)

WILLIAM BELDEN, son of Elizabeth Foote and Daniel Belden, married Margaret Arms in 1700, as noted above. Their daughter Ruth Belden married John Seymour, and they were the parents of Sarah Seymour, wife of Ezra Hoyt (2nd).



Copy of the Autograph of Richard Baylton

THE LEONARD FAMILY

The father of Rachel Leonard was ABRAHAM LEONARD. He was reared in Huntington county, Pa., removed to Centre county, and in 1803 settled in Clearfield county. He died July 23, 1840 and his wife died several years later. The family were Presbyterians. Their children were: James, Thomas, Rachel, Zenas, Hannah, Robert, Agnes, Elizabeth and Andrew. ("Central Pennsylvania" (1898) p. 991.) It is likely that Abraham's wife, Elizabeth Armstrong, was the daughter of Thomas Armstrong who lived in West township, Huntington county.

The father of Abraham Leonard was PATRICK LEONARD who migrated from Ireland and who was an early settler of West township, Hunting county, Pa. (History of Huntington and Blair Counties (Africa, 1883) p. 402.)

Patrick Leonard is first mentioned in Pennsylvania records in 1769 when his name appears on the proprietary tax list. He lived then in Dock Ward in the city of Philadelphia.

Revolutionary War Service

Early in the course of the American Revolution he enlisted and served in Capt. Robert Cluggage's company, First Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line. (Pa. Archives 5th Series Vol. 11, pp. 641-2.) This regiment served throughout the war and took part in the battle of Long Island and other engagements.

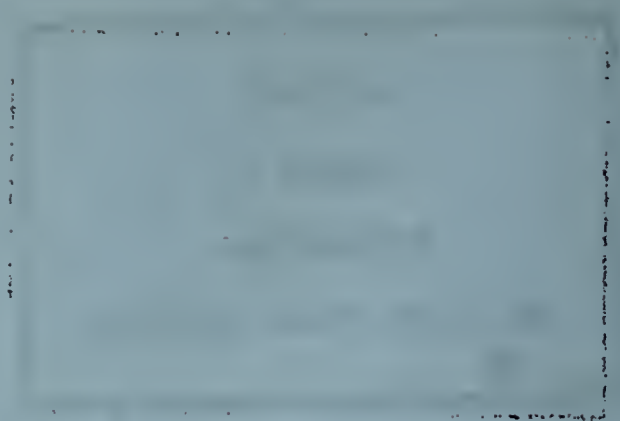
Patrick Leonard received depreciation pay for the service he rendered. (Pa. Ar. 5th Ser. Vol. IV, p. 110.)

In 1779 Patrick Leonard located in Barree township, of what was then Bedford county, but now Huntington county, Pa. He appears on the tax list there at various times. (Pa. Ar. 3rd Ser. Vol. 14, p. 175; Vol. 22, pp. 195, 335.)

It is interesting to note that Capt. Robert Cluggage and Lieutenant John Holliday, officers of the same company in which Patrick Leonard served, also located in Huntington county. Holliday died there in 1823. (Pa. Ar. 5th Ser. Vol. II, pp. 627-8.)

September 22, 1794 the state of Pennsylvania issued a warrant for 300 acres of land in Huntington county to Patrick Leonard and others. (Pa. Ar. 3rd Ser. Vol. 23, p. 733.)

FAMILIES
RELATED TO
GRANDMOTHER
MARGARET FISHER LYBARGER



THE HARTSHORNE FAMILY

The Hartshorne family, descendants of Thomas Hartshorne who came to New England before 1647, were early settlers of four states, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The name antedates the Domes day Book in which ancient compilation of the landed estates of the kingdom, the form "Heartshorne" appears. The residence of the first bearers of the name apparently was in a parish in the county of Derby, England. The family is also found in the counties of Leicester and Nottingham and in the city of London. The name is spelled in a number of different ways, most commonly Hartshorn and Hartshorne.

The Hartshorne family was of the landed gentry and yeomanry of Great Britian. One of its members was granted a coat of arms which is described as follows:

Arms—"Argent, a chevron gules between three bucks' heads cabossed sable."

Crest—"A buck's head erased sable."

In "Feudal History of Derbyshire" the name Hartshorne appears frequently on ancient records. In the year 1243 Henry de Herteshorn of Herteshorn, Derbyshire, is listed among knights who paid feudal fees to the Earl of Derby. (Vol. I, Sect. 2, p. 444.)

In 1252 Henry de Hertshorne is mentioned as the son of Daniel de Hertshorne. Henry was the father of William. Other names on the records are William, son of Bertram, Rolf son of Gode, and John de Hartshorné. (Vol. 9, 5th Series, pp. 40,41,44 and Vol. 3, 5th Series, p. 227.)

At a later date Richard de Hertishorn of Derbyshire is listed. The name of Alice Hertishorn is on London records in 1471. These records are fragmentary and not connected with later members of the family.

In 1623 there was administration of the estate of Thomas Hartshorne in the Parish of Lichfield, Derbyshire. (Lichfield Wills - British Record Society (1892) p. 443.) Although proof is lacking, it is likely that Thomas was the father of Thomas Hartshorne who migrated to Massachusetts.

Thomas Hartshorne (or Hartshorn)

THOMAS HARTSHORNE, first member of the family to come to America, settled at Reading, Mass. prior to 1647. He became a proprietor there May 10, 1648. It is probable that he was born about 1614. His first wife was Susanna who died March 18, 1659. His second wife was Hanna who died July 20, 1663. ("Pioneers of Mass." Pope (1900) p. 215.) It seems from the language of his will that he married (3rd) Sarah, who survived him. Thomas Hartshorne's will which was dated October 26, 1681 was probated June 19, 1683. He died about May 18, 1683. His children were: Thomas (1648), John (1650), Joseph (1652), Benjamin (1654), Jonathan (August 20, 1656), David (1657), Susanna (1659), Timothy (1661) and Mary (1672). His sons and descendents scattered throughout New England and became settlers in many places.

Jonathan Hartshorne (1st)

JONATHAN HARTSHORNE, son of Susanna and Thomas Hartshorne, was born August 20, 1656. The date of his death is uncertain but it occurred sometime after 1716. Apparently he and his brother David moved from Reading to Medfield, Mass., and from the latter town between 1695 and 1697 they went to West Farms, Norwich, Conn. Here Jonathan's home was located on old Windham Road "where Horatio Hyde was living" (1869). ("History of Franklin, Conn.", p. 55.) Jonathan's name appears on the roll of inhabitants in 1702. ("History of Norwich, Conn." (Caulkins, 1866) p. 232.) He was one of the petitioners who sought to establish a separate church at West Farms, later called Franklin.

Jonathan's younger brother David was one of the original deacons of the church and took an active part in town and church affairs. He was a physician and died November 3, 1738.

Of Jonathan's family little is known except that he had two sons, Jonathan (2nd) and David. ("Diary of Joshua Hempstead" — "New London County Historical Society Collections" Vol. I, p. 411.)

Jonathan Hartshorne (2nd)

JONATHAN HARTSHORNE (2nd), son of Jonathan, must have been born in Massachusetts. The first mention of him is in the Connecticut Vital Records of Norwich, Vol. I, p. 72. On September 18, 1709 he was married to Lucy Hempstead. His wife Lucy was born about 1686. She was a daughter of Elizabeth Larrabee and Joshua Hempstead. Her father, Joshua Hempstead, was born June 16, 1649 and died in 1687. Her mother, Elizabeth Larrabee, was a daughter of Alice Parke and Greenfield Larrabee. The latter's father also bore the name Greenfield Larrabee. Alice Parke was a daughter of Dorothy and Thomas Larrabee of New London and Preston. Thomas was born in 1648 and died July 30, 1709. Thomas was a son of Robert Parke, an early settler of New London who died in 1665. Robert Parke first settled at New London in 1655. Joshua Hempstead was the son of

Joanna Willie and Robert Hempstead, who came from Hempstead, Long Island, and was one of the original grantees of lots in New London. Robert died in June, 1654.

One of the most interesting documents which incidentally mentions the family of Jonathan Hartshorne (2nd) is the diary of Joshua Hempstead, brother of Jonathan's wife Lucy. Joshua Hempstead kept a detailed account of every-day events from 1711 to the time of his death in 1758. In it he mentions many things concerning the family of his sister Lucy.

Lucy and Jonathan Hartshorne were the parents of five children born between 1709 and October, 1720, namely Joshua (born December 11, 1710), Jonathan, Benjamin, Samuel and William. Children born after the latter date were Thomas and a daughter Lucy. It is uncertain whether there were other children in the family.

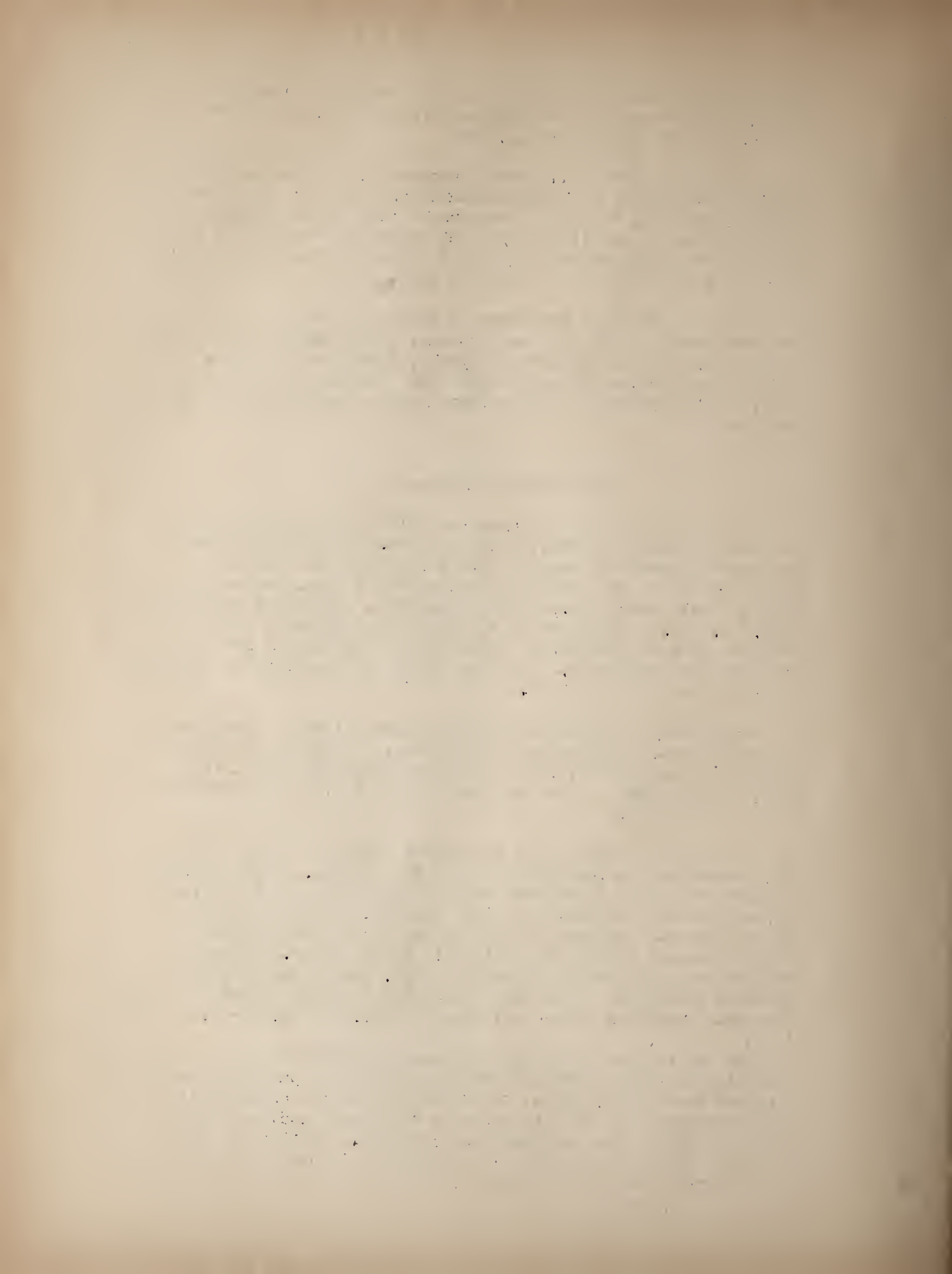
Migration To Maryland

It is evident that Jonathan left Norwich and apparently located at Coventry, Conn., prior to 1714. On March 3, 1714 he and Joshua Hempstead bought a 1/16th interest in a sloop. He left Connecticut and located near West Nottingham, Susquehanna Manor, Cecil county, Md., in the year 1726. ("History of Norwich, Conn." p. 232.) Hempstead in his diary on October 7, 1729 mentions that he has word from his brother and sister in Maryland and that they were well. In other places in his diary he mentions receiving letters from them.

Apparently Jonathan Hartshorne returned several times to Norwich, Conn., after moving to Maryland. Hempstead mentions his being there in January, 1741, and also during the period from June, 1743 to May 1, 1744, on which latter date Jonathan started home for Maryland.

In Maryland records the Hartshorne family of Cecil county is first mentioned on the rolls of colonial militia. June 15, 1739 the government asked Governor Ogle to raise troops for the war against the King of Spain and have them ready to March in case of any emergency. Pursuant to this order, a short time after the date mentioned, troops were raised in Cecil county. Thomas Hartshorne served in the company of Capt. Edward Jackson, while Jonathan Hartshorne (3rd) and his brother Benjamin served in another company. (Maryland Historical Magazine Vol. VI, pp. 44-47.)

In the records of the land commissioner's office at Annapolis there are found the names of those who patented land in Maryland in colonial days. The first Hartshorne mentioned is John Hartshorne who in 1742 patented "Woodhouse Addition" which consisted of 25 acres in Queen Annes county. Whether or not John was related to Jonathan is uncertain. It might be that he was a brother and that they went to Maryland together.



In 1745 Jonathan apparently attempted to patent 100 acres of land in Cecil county. I should be noted that the records in the Court House at Elkton, Cecil county, were to a great extent destroyed by the British when they invaded Maryland in 1777. Therefore probate and land records prior to that date are incomplete.

On February 17, 1747 after about three days sickness, Jonathan Hartshorne died and was buried in the churchyard of what is now West Nottingham Presbyterian Church several miles south of Rising Sun, Md. (Diary, p. 483.)

On June 12, 1749, Joshua Hempstead set out for an overland journey to visit his sister and her family in Maryland. He arrived at the Hartshorne home June 26. He was then a man 71 years old and apparently a vigorous and interesting personality. He stayed with the family a week and then started home, reaching New London, July 27, 1749.

It is evident from the diary that at this time the only surviving members of Jonathan Hartshorne's family were his sons, Jonathan and Thomas, his daughter Lucy, and his wife who was then in ill health. Apparently the sons, Joshua, Benjamin, Samuel and William had either died or moved away from the community. It is certain that some of them were buried at West Nottingham. Apparently Jonathan and Thomas were living at their mother's home although Thomas owned another parcel of land elsewhere.

Near West Nottingham there still stands the original Jonathan Hartshorne home. It is situated somewhat south and east of West Nottingham Church and is about two miles south of Rising Sun, Md. The home is a large two and one-half story brick dwelling surrounded by enormous pine trees. It is located on a small hillside and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The property is at present occupied by a family named Boyd.

On May 3, 1752, Thomas Hartshorne visited in Norwich, Conn. He went by water, and the trip required about 12 days. He left Norwich for Maryland August 14, 1752.

In 1744 Thomas Hartshorne attempted to patent 137 acres of land in Cecil county. Apparently he (or a son named Thomas) was living in South Susquehanna Hundred, Cecil county, at the time when the census of 1790 was taken. In his family were "5 males over 16 years of age, 1 under 16 and 4 females." Nothing more is known concerning him.

Jonathan Hartshorne (3rd)

JONATHAN HARTSHORNE (3rd) son of Lucy Hempstead and Jonathan Hartshorne (2nd) was born in Connecticut about 1712, and died between September 10 and December 27, 1785. He married Ann Glasgow in about 1750. He occupied the property of his father and ap-

parently added to it during the course of his lifetime. His name first appears on Maryland records in 1779 when on December 23 he joined with numerous other persons (including his brother Thomas) in petitions the General Assembly of Maryland concerning the status of property in the portion of the state where he lived.

The district surrounding West Nottingham lies within a few miles of the Pennsylvania border. In 1680 the proprietor of Maryland granted 32,000 acres of land in Susquehanna Manor, Cecil county, to George Talbot of County Roscommon, Ireland, with the understanding that Talbot was to bring 640 settlers of British or Irish descent within 12 years. Many Scotch-Irish therefore migrated to this territory. However in 1744 due to the claim of the proprietor that their title was questionable, the occupants were given leases to their land upon terms which made them renewable forever on the payment of a year's rent "at the expiration of lives." Apparently in 1779 an attempt was made to deprive the occupants of their title. The petition mentioned above recited these facts and recalled that the inhabitants had paid taxes and had risked their lives for their country. They therefore asked the legislature to pass a law vesting the fee in each of the possessors at that time. (Maryland Historical Magazine Vol. V, pp. 58-9.) It would seem that the legislature took no action on this petition because it was not until after Jonathan's death that the land was successfully patented by his descendants.

Jonathan's Hartshorne's estate consisted of approximately 463 acres of land. One property was in "Number 60"—100 acres. "Cornucopia" consisting of 228 acres was surveyed for Jonathan but patented to Agnes (wife of his son John) and his son Joshua, in 1799. (Liber I. C. No. M, folio 549.) Another portion of the land called "Spotwood" consisted of 135 acres. It was patented in the same manner as the preceding property in 1799.

The children of Anna Glasgow and Jonathan Hartshorne (3rd) were: John, Joshua, Jonathan (born July 16, 1763, died November 10, 1808), Benjamin, Samuel, Elizabeth (Patterson), Rebecca (McCullough) and Mary (Cresswell). For the full story of this family see "History of Cecil County, Maryland," (Johnson, 1881) page 534.

John Hartshorne married Agnes Miller. He died in 1798. He is mentioned as the head of a family in 1790. During the Revolutionary War he served with distinction as lieutenant, adjutant and major. Jonathan (4th) died in 1808. He married Mary Gillespie and left three sons and two daughters, some of whom settled in Pennsylvania.

Joshua died in 1805 and Samuel in 1793. Both were bachelors. Benjamin moved to Clearfield county, Pa.

Revolutionary War Service

It is likely that Jonathan Hartshorne (3rd) was too old to render active military service during the Revolutionary War. However his loyalty to the American cause is shown by his readiness to serve. September 5, 1781 he and others petitioned Governor Lee of Maryland on the basis of the following facts: Col. Thomson, Lieutenant for Cecil county, had assured the petitioners that when they were drafted for service they would be entitled to receive \$20.00 and a suit of clothes. In response to this assurance they had answered the summons to duty, yet were "utterly incapable of serving their country though if justice is done them freely willing to perform theirs." Jonathan Hartshorne, with 28 others, signed the petition. (Archives of Maryland Vol. 47, p. 478.) Apparently these men were discharged from liability for service on October 30, 1781. (Archives Vol. 45, pp. 655-6.) On December 23, 1783 it was ordered by the Council of Maryland that the Western Shore Treasurer pay Jonathan Hartshorne 7 pounds 5 shillings for an account which had been passed by the Auditor-General. (Archives Vol. 48.)

The will of Jonathan Hartshorne (3rd) was executed September 10, 1785 and was probated December 27. In it he left bequests of personal property and a slave to each of his daughters and gave the remainder of his property to his five sons. John and Joshua were executors. The other sons may have been under age since the father provided that Jonathan was to receive his share two years after his father's death, Benjamin in four years and Samuel in five.

Benjamin Hartshorne

BENJAMIN HARTSHORNE, son of Ann Glasgow and Jonathan Hartshorne (3rd), was born in about 1765 and died in Pike township, Clearfield, Pa. in 1821. In the probate records of Cecil county, he is mentioned in the will of his father, and in 1793 as the administrator of the estate of his brother Samuel. He married Isabella McClure of Cecil county, Md. While the names of her parents are uncertain, it is known that the McClure family came from the county of Armagh, Ireland, and were early settlers of Cecil county.

In about 1796 Benjamin migrated to Centre county, Pa. In 1806 or earlier he moved to Pike township near Curwensville, Pa. He had to cut his way to his forest home to make a road sufficient to allow the passage of a wagon through the wilderness. He was a squatter settler laying claim to 500 acres of new land. He built his log cabin home near one of the finest springs in the county. Being bothered by bears, he built a bear trap near his spring house and frequently had the satisfaction of filling the larder with bear meat. He was an enterprising and resourceful man. He girdled the trees of about 20 acres and later with his ox team cleared the land and put it under cultivation. He learned the

tanning trade from his father and constructed the first tannery erected in Clearfield county. He was one of the original taxpayers of Clearfield county and is listed as one of the organizers of that county.

The children of Isabella McClure and Benjamin Hartshorne were: Margaret (Caldwell), Anna (Ross), Jonathan, William, Benjamin, Mary Ann (Stephenson), Laura and Eliza. Following in the precedent of his father and grandfather, Benjamin was an active member of the Presbyterian Church. He and his wife are buried in McClure Cemetery north of Curwensville. ("History of Clearfield County" (Arnold, 1887) p. 61. "Central Pennsylvania", 1898, p. 991. "Twentieth Century History of Clearfield County" (Swoope, 1911) pp. 28,308,818.)

Jonathan, son of Benjamin, was the father of Joshua Hartshorne, who was the father of Ellery O. Hartshorne, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Ellery O. Hartshorne is the father of Lenora Marie (Stillinger), James Dowler Hartshorne and Cornelia Marjorie (Lybarger), all of Cleveland, Ohio.

THE SHULER FAMILY

The wife of William Miller Fisher was Anna Maria Shuler, daughter of Jane Swords and Michael Shuler.

The origin of this branch of the Shuler family in America is not definitely known. Upon early records the name is spelled in at least six different ways, namely Shuler, Schuler, Schüller, Schuller, Shewler and Shooler.

MICHAEL SHULER was the son of Rebecca and John Shuler. John was the son of Mary and Peter Shuler; and Peter was the son of Adam Shuler, who must have lived in the period from about 1690 to 1760.

In Strassburger's "Pennsylvania German Pioneers" appears the name of but one person called Adam Shuler. He arrived in Philadelphia on the ship "Alexander and Ann" September 5, 1730.

It is quite likely that ADAM SHULER settled in the eastern part of Pennsylvania perhaps in Berks county or elsewhere close to Philadelphia.

During the period of the Revolutionary War there was a family of Shulers living in Upper Milford township, Northampton county, Pa. Men by the names of Adam, Peter, John and Abraham Shuler rendered service during the course of the Revolution. (Pa. Ar. 5th Ser. Vol. VIII, pp. 70, 77, 101, 115.) However, the Adam and Peter Shuler here mentioned probably are not ancestors of Anna Maria Shuler.

From the return of taxables, it appears that Adam and Christian Shuler were located in Newberry township, York county, Pa. as early as 1779. Christian owned land and in that year Adam is mentioned for the first time on the list of 1781. (Pa. Ar. 3rd Ser. Vol. 21, pp. 33, 191, 441, 536, 753.)

Concerning the Swords Family

The mother of Anna Maria Shuler was the daughter of JOHN SWORDS. The family name of John's wife was Maloney. The Swords were of Irish descent. As early as 1756 a William Sword was mentioned as belonging to an independent company of foot at Philadelphia. (Pa. Ar. 5th Ser. Vol. I, p. 51.) In 1760 the name of John Swords is listed as a corporal in Col. Lloyd's Company in Garrison at Fort Bedford. (Pa. Ar. 5th Ser. Vol. I, p. 302.) During the Revolution Hugo Swords, age 22, and 6 feet 2 inches in height, enlisted March 27, 1778 in the 7th Company of "the New 11th" Regiment of Continental Line. He was listed as a bricklayer and of Irish extraction. (Pa. Ar. 5th Ser. Vol. III, p. 658.)

During the War of 1812 Smith Swords and William Swords of Maytown, York county, Pa. were volunteers in Capt. Thomas R. Buchanan's Company of the First Regiment, 2nd Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia. (Pa. Ar. 6th Ser. Vol. VIII, pp. 1002, 5, 7.)

History of the

County of ... State of ...

The first settlement in this county was made in the year 1780 by ...

... who brought with him a number of ...

... and ...

... and ...

... and ...

... and ...

... and ...

7

CHAPTER II

The first settlement in this county was made in the year 1780 by ...

... and ...

... and ...

... and ...

THE FISHER FAMILY

Among the many families which migrated from the Palatinate early in the eighteenth century was the Fisher family. It is not definitely known who were the parents of Gotlieb Fisher of Newberry township, York county, the one from whom the family traces its descent. However the lists of immigrants in Strassburger's "Pennsylvania German Pioneers" (1934) contains the names of quite a few Fishers who might have been related to Gotlieb.

One of the first Fishers to arrive in Pennsylvania was Jacob Fisher, who took the oath of allegiance October 2, 1727. John Michael Fisher, aged 20, arrived on the ship "Joyce" on November 30, 1730. John and Ann Fisher and a child named Fleny came on the ship "Samuel" August 16, 1731. Henry and Maria Fisher (both aged 28 years), and their child Kathrana (aged 4) came on the ship "Samuel" August 17, 1733. Joahnn Nicholas Fisher came on the ship "William" October 31, 1737. These are the names of persons by the name of Fisher who landed at Philadelphia between 1727 and 1737. Numerous other families of the same name came later. No where on the lists does the name of Gotlieb Fisher appear. It may be concluded therefore that he was not the original immigrant but was perhaps the son of the Fisher who came first.

The facts concerning the Fisher family have been gathered by William S. Fisher, late of Harrisburg, Pa., and from his notes much of the following data as to Gotlieb Fisher and his descendants are taken.

The spelling of the name on the early records is "Fischer." However the form generally used for the past one hundred and twenty years or more has been "Fisher."

Gotlieb Fisher

GOTLIEB FISHER was born about 1730-40. He first appears upon official records in York county, Pa. where on May 3, 1767 he purchased from John Herr 142 3/4 acres of land in Newberry township, York county, Pa. for the sum of 272 pounds and 8 pence. The mortgage deed in the transaction was cancelled by full payment of the amount due October 30, 1770.

Gotlieb Fisher was a miller by occupation and conducted this business in connection with that of farming.

It is family tradition that during the Revolutionary War Gotlieb Fisher was engaged in hauling food supplies for the use of

the army. A search of Pennsylvania archives reveals no record of military service.

Gotlieb Fisher married Ursula Hoffstodt, a daughter of Peter Hoffstodt, Sr. The date of their marriage is uncertain. It is not known where the Hoffstodt family originally lived. However, the family of a Peter Hoffstodt is found in Frederick township, Philadelphia county, Pa. between 1779 and 1783. (Pa. Ar. 3rd Ser. Vol. 14, pp. 586, etc.)

The only Hoffstodt name listed in "Pennsylvania German Pioneers" is that of Johann Peter Hoffstatt who came on the ship "Hero" which reached Philadelphia October 27, 1764.

From 1767 to 1783 Gotlieb Fisher and his family lived on the tract of land in Fishing Creek Valley which even today is occupied by one of his descendants. On it he erected a large stone house. November 12, 1783 Gotlieb purchased 233 acres of land from David Davis.

On the returns of taxables for the years 1779-83, Gotlieb Fisher is listed as owning land and stock in Newberry township, York county, Pa. (Pa. Ar. 3rd Ser. Vol. 21, pp. 29,197,437,532, 769.)

Gotlieb died in 1792. The date of his wife's death is uncertain, but final settlement of the widow's dowry was made in 1835. They were buried on a small plot devoted to burial purposes a short distance from his dwelling.

The children of Ursula Hoffstodt and Gotlieb Fisher were David (born 1776), Catherine, Barbara, Hester, Christina, Samuel and Gotlieb, Jr.

David Fisher

DAVID FISHER, son of Ursula Hoffstodt and Gotlieb Fisher, was born in 1776 and died December 14, 1826. His wife, Barbara Roop was born in 1778 and died November 4, 1849.

Concerning the Roop Family

Barbara was the daughter of Hettie and Jacob Roop (3rd). Jacob was born July 22, 1740 and died March 22, 1826. His wife, Hettie, was born March 20, 1754 and died January 2, 1834. He was a son of Jacob Roop (2nd) and his wife, Barbara. Jacob was born July 21, 1720 and died July 30, 1793. His father was also named Jacob (1st) and he was a resident of Cocalico township, Lancaster county, Pa. The wife of Jacob (1st) was Juliann. He died prior to 1777. (Egel's Notes and Queries, Vol. I, 3rd Series.)

Among the list of immigrants there are two which bear the

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name Jacob Roop. One arrived on the ship "Phoenix" September 15, 1749 and the other on the ship "Jacob," October 2, 1749.

Jacob Roop (3rd) settled in Paxton township, Lancaster county, prior to the Revolution. He is listed on the tax lists of 1772-1782 as owning land there. This land was later in Swatara township, Dauphin county.

Revolutionary War Record

During the Revolutionary War Jacob Roop (3rd) saw service as follows:

(1) 1778 - As a private in Capt. James Collier's Company, 2nd class, 4th Battalion of Lancaster County Militia which was commanded by Col. Robert Etter. Roop's name appears on a roster dated December 26, 1778. (Pa. Ar. 5th Ser. Vol. VII, pp. 373,378.)

(2) In 1779 Roop served in the same company which was then commanded by Capt. Henry McKinney. (See Return of May 20, 1779, Pa. Ar. 5th Ser. Vol. VII, p. 390.)

The 4th Battalion of Lancaster County Militia was organized March 13, 1776 under Col. James Burd. Capt. Collier's Company served "tower duty" at Fort Muncy, Northumberland county, Pa.

(3) In 1782 Roop served in the company of Capt. Samuel Cochran, 6th Company, 10th Battalion Lancaster County Militia. Capt. Cochran was also a resident and land owner of Paxton township (Pa. Ar. 3rd Ser. Vol. 17, p. 733.) The battalion was under Col. Robert Elder and Major John Gilchrist. (Pa. Ar. 5th Ser. Vol. VII, pp. 995,1006,1034,1040.) During 1782 it was engaged in guarding British prisoners at Lancaster.

On the returns of the first census, taken in 1790, appear the names of Jacob Roop, Sr. (2nd) and Jacob Roop, Jr. (3rd) as residents of Dauphin county, Pa. (Heads of Families in 1790, p. 90.)

From 1800 to 1825 David Fisher was engaged in the business of wagoning as it was termed in those days. His team was reputed to have been one of the finest on the road. It was his business to haul produce from York county to Philadelphia and Baltimore markets.

The children of Barbara Roop and David Fisher were: Jacob, John, David, Jr., Samuel, Nancy, Christian, Mary, Elizabeth, Barbara, Abraham and Daniel.

FAMILIES
RELATED TO
GRANDFATHER
JESSE J. LYBARGER



WORKMAN and WINTERRINGER FAMILIES

Julydia Winterringer, mother of Jesse J. Lybarger, was the daughter of Rhoda Workman and Jesse B. Winterringer.

There is some authority for the belief that the Workman family originated in Holland although this is not definitely established. The family in America is first found in the state of Maryland. An Anthony Workman was located in Kent county, Maryland, as early as 1695. His wife's name was Susanna. He died in October, 1708.

The first definitely known Workman ancestor, is ISAAC WORKMAN, a son of Abram Workman. He was a native of Maryland and prior to the Revolution settled in the western part of that state near Frostburg. He was born in 1742 and died while on a visit with his son in Knox county, Ohio, November 29, 1827. His wife's name was Martha Holt. It is believed that she is buried near Frostburg, Md.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War the royal government in Maryland was overthrown and an independent, popular state government established in its stead. Citizens favorable to the Revolution, who were willing to offer open resistance to the authority of Great Britain, were asked to swear allegiance to the new state government and thus abjure loyalty to the British crown.

This oath was known as the "Patriots' Oath," and was in part as follows: "I do sware I do not hold myself bound to yield any Allegiance or Obedience to the King of Great Britain, and will do the utmost of my power support, maintain and defend the freedom and Independence (of the sovereign State of Maryland)...." (Unpublished Revolutionary Records of Maryland by Mrs. George W. Hodges, Annapolis, Md.)

Among those who took this Patriots' Oath in Washington county, Maryland, at the session of the county court, March, 1778, as appears by the returns of the worshipful Andrew Bruce, was Isaac Workman, and also Joseph, Stephen, Andrew and John Workman, whom tradition informs were brothers. (The National Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. VI, No. 1, April, 1917, p. 15.)

JOSEPH WORKMAN, a son of Martha Holt and Isaac Workman, was born in Alleghaney county, Md. in about 1782, and died in Knox county, Ohio, in 1852. His wife was Sarah Connor. It is possible that she was the daughter of James Connor, who came from Beaver county, Pa., to Munroe township, Coshocton county, Ohio, prior to 1828. (History of Coshocton County (Hill) p. 561.)

It is likely that Joseph Workman migrated first to Coshocton county in about 1812 and that a year or two thereafter he located

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the history of the colonies. The colonies were founded by Englishmen who had come to America in search of a new home. They were at first dependent on England for everything they needed, but as they grew in number and power, they began to assert their independence. They fought the Revolutionary War and won their freedom from England. The second part of the history of the United States is the history of the Union. The Union was formed by the joining of the thirteen original states. It was a new experiment in government, and it was not clear whether it would succeed. But the Union has survived for over a century, and it is still the most powerful nation in the world. The third part of the history of the United States is the history of the people. The people of the United States have made many great contributions to the world. They have invented many new things, and they have discovered many new truths. They have also fought many wars, and they have suffered many hardships. But they have always stood together, and they have always overcome their difficulties. The fourth part of the history of the United States is the history of the future. The future of the United States is uncertain, but it is full of possibilities. The people of the United States have the power to make their future what they want it to be. They can continue to grow and prosper, or they can become a nation of poverty and despair. It is up to them to decide.

in Union township, Knox county, Ohio. In his History of Knox County, Hill says (page 552) "Joseph Workman emigrated from Allegheney County, Maryland, in 1814. He was a zealous minister of the Dunkard or German Baptist Church, and was the first to promulgate the principles or doctrines of that sect here. His labors were crowned with much success as that denomination numbers many members in the southern and eastern part of Knox County."

Another account of the coming of Joseph Workman to Knox county is contained in the History of Knox County by A. B. Williams. (Vol. II, p. 671.) "Among the first to brave the wilds of Knox county when the Indians were still here and wild animals were everyday sights in the dense woods, was the progenitor of Lyman Workman, well known carpenter and builder of Brown township. At the time all of southern Ohio was an almost unbroken wilderness, with a general covering of heavy timber, but here or there interspersed with small open tracts or prairies. When the first Workman arrived here the wigwams of different tribes of red men dotted the banks of every stream in the county. They fished and hunted and brought in many kinds of game they killed. Joseph Workman, the subject's paternal grandfather, came from Maryland with his family in 1812, leaving his home in company with other emigrants for Ohio, but while enroute he was drafted for service in the War of 1812, thus, leaving his family and teams, he returned to Maryland, secured a substitute, later joining his family and proceeded to Ohio. He first settled in Union township, south of Danville, Knox county, there entering 160 acres of land from the government. Here the parents, Joseph and Sarah Workman, spent the balance of their lives. Joseph died at the age of 66 years, his widow surviving."

The children of Sarah Connor and Joseph Workman were: Soloman, Sarah (Winterringer), Jane (Garnett); Stephen, John, Joseph, Rhoda (Winterringer), Isaac, Dorcus (Ross), Rebecca (Rolston), Nancy (Ross), James, Lewis and Thomas.

Winterringer Family

The Winterringer family came originally from France. It is generally understood that they first settled in Maryland and that early in the nineteenth century they came to Jefferson county and then to Knox county, Ohio, with the first settlers. ("Past and Present of Knox County, Ohio" (Williams, 1912) p. 835.)

It is family tradition that the first of the Winterringers to come was NATHAN, who emigrated to America prior to 1775. His son was JESSE WINTERRINGER who married Elizabeth Ricca. It is likely that Jesse's brother, Barnett, settled in Northumberland county, Pa., where he is found on the census of 1790.

Jesse was born in 1769 and died September 19, 1854. His wife Elizabeth was born 1771 and died in 1837. Their children were: Thomas, John, Catherine, Jesse B., James and Barnett.

THE LYBARGER FAMILY

Its Origin

The first of the Lybarger kinsmen to come to America emigrated from the Palatinate in the early part of the eighteenth century. This district, now Rhenish Bavaria, lies in a flat, fertile country along the River Rhine, bordering Alsace-Lorraine. Two hundred years ago it was the battle ground of Europe's warring lords. For years the lands of the Palatinate had been continually devastated; her villages destroyed; and her thrifty citizens tortured, robbed and murdered. Religious persecutions, the tyranny of autocrats, destructive wars, failure of crops, famine, and economic bankruptcy were all forces which turned the minds of the people toward the New World. With conditions thus, William Penn made a number of visits to the Palatinate and urged her people to seek peace and security in the Province of Pennsylvania.

The response to this invitation was immediate and overwhelming. Thousands of farmers and artisans, often whole communities, abandoned the land of their birth and started for America. The route followed by the Palatines lay down the River Rhine to the seaport of Rotterdam, Holland; thence to Deal, England; and finally across the Atlantic to Philadelphia because religious toleration was assured, and economic opportunity was almost without limit.

On the tide of this migration from the Palatinate there came to Philadelphia, JOHANN ADAM LEBERGER and his wife BARBARA. They had taken passage on the ship "Johnson," which sailed from Rotterdam and Deal, and which reached America on September 19, 1732. (Rupp's "Thirty Thousand Names of Immigrants," p. 76.)

Johann Adam Leberger and his family then settled in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. After a residence of at least seven years in the Province as required, he became a full subject of the British Crown. The record shows that Adam Leberger, a resident of Philadelphia county, took the oath of citizenship and allegiance on September 26, 1740. He is mentioned as being of Quaker faith. (Pa. Ar. 2nd Ser. Vol. II, p. 351.)

In the year 1745 there was an Adam Lehberger among the members of the Renewed Church of the United Bretheran, at Piles' Grove, New Jersey, just across the Delaware River and not far from Philadelphia. ("A Register of Moravians," p. 135.) This may be our ancestor. But we have no further record which is definite. So we conclude that Johann Adam Leberger lived and died near the city of Philadelphia some years prior to the Revolution.

THE HISTORY OF THE

AMERICAN PEOPLE

The history of the American people is a story of struggle and achievement. It begins with the first settlers who came to this land in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of hardship. They fought for their freedom, and they built a nation. The story of the American people is a story of the pursuit of the American dream.

The American people have always been a people of courage and determination. They have faced many challenges, but they have always overcome them. They have built a nation that is the envy of the world. They have created a society that is free and just. They have made the American dream a reality for millions of people.

The American people are a people of faith and hope. They believe in the future of their country. They believe in the power of the American people to make a better world. They believe in the American dream.

The American people are a people of love and compassion. They care for each other. They help each other. They build a better world together. They are the American people.

The American people are a people of pride and honor. They are proud of their country. They are proud of their heritage. They are proud of what they have achieved. They are the American people.

Meaning of the Name

There are several possible interpretations of the name which our ancestor brought to America in 1732. In its original form it was the French "Le Berger" or as it is also spelled, "La Bergere," meaning "shepherd." ("Surnames" (Weekley, 1916) p. 287.) In one early record the name was written in the former way. A search of any French city directory will reveal people whose name is spelled thus. Coming as they did from a district bordering France, our ancestors may formerly have been Protestant subjects of that nation who were driven from it by religious persecution. But at the time of their immigration they spoke the German tongue, and they came from the territory of a German prince. In the German language the word "berger" means an inhabitant of a mountainous district." The word "bürger" means "a freedman of a burg or borough entitled to enjoy the privileges of the community." Here are two possible explanations of the meaning of the name in German.

The spelling of the name on early records varies considerably.

Migration of the Family

The family of Johann Adam Leberger was probably a large one. Just where all of his sons settled or what became of them is uncertain. It is possible that some moved up the Delaware River and settled in Northampton county, Pa.; for we find there settlers named Abraham Leeberger, John and Jacob Leibersberger. (Pa. Ar. 5th Ser. Vol. VIII, pp. 515, 519.) But a careful search has failed to locate any relative in that section of the country today.

A decade prior to the Revolution the general movement of migration was toward the western counties of Pennsylvania. Years before, daring men had blazed the way through the wilderness to the foothills of the Alleghenies and beyond. Washington himself had gone on an important mission into the wilds of western Pennsylvania to the French Fort Duquesne on the Ohio River. In the French and Indian War Braddock had advanced through Maryland to Fort Cumberland, and then had cut a road in a northwesterly direction toward Fort Duquesne. Sturdy Pioneers soon followed and extended the frontier. Thus the southern tier of Pennsylvania counties grew steadily: Lancaster, York, and Cumberland; then Fulton, Somerset and Bedford.

Bedford county, Pa. was formed from a part of Cumberland in 1771. The first settlement in the county was made at Fort Bedford. This center of settlement was on the Forbes' Road, a highway which began in the eastern part of the state and then went westward through the towns of York, Carlisle and Bedford. It was this route which the settlers generally followed from eastern Pennsylvania to the new lands they claimed in the foot-

hills of the mountains.

The county was at this time a wild and dangerous district. It was indeed the frontier of the colonies. And no little credit is due the sturdy Scotch-Irish and German pioneers who, braving every hazard, built up the newly organized county of Bedford. Their hardships were numberless. Often they were compelled to flee from their homes and abandon their harvest fields for protection from the invading Indians. An interesting comment on the roughness of the country in which our forefathers lived during the early days of Bedford county is found in a petition signed by the inhabitants of that county on May 18, 1778, which seeks the aid of the Assembly against incursions of the Indians. The same year the tax assessors of the county drew up a statement saying that the condition of the people made the collecting of a tax impossible. They stated: "For eighteen months past the inhabitants have almost entirely been deprived of the fruits of their labors." Most of them had fled from their fields to seek safety at Bedford. Those that ventured back were murdered by Indians. And the statement concluded: "There is not bread enough among us to sustain the inhabitants till harvest."

It was to Bedford county that three brothers, the sons of Johann Adam Leberger, migrated with their families and possessions, shortly after 1771. They took up land in Cumberland Valley township, settling along Will's Creek. By name they were GEORGE, NICHOLAS, and LUDWICK: and their surname is generally spelled on the records "Liberger." These men are found on the lists of Bedford county taxpayers in 1773, 1776, 1779, 1783 and 1784. (Pa. Ar. 3rd Ser. Vol. 22, pp. 19,70,87,88,154,163,264,321.)

Revolutionary War Record

After the outbreak of the Revolution in 1775, Pennsylvania took active measures to resist the common enemy. Militia was organized in every county of the state. In Bedford on May 19, 1778, Captain Samuel Paxton, a resident of Cumberland Valley township, and an innkeeper of the community, organized the 4th Company, 1st Battalion of Bedford County Militia. It was known as the "Wills Creek Settlement Company," and its officers under Captain Paxton were 1st Lieutenant Kelly, 2nd Lieutenant Wood and Ensign Croy. The following Liberbers served in the company: Ludwick, Sr., George, Nicholas, Sr., Nicholas, Jr., and Henry. The copy of the original muster roll of this unit is preserved among the records at Harrisburg, Pa., and a photograph of it is in possession of the family. (Pa. Ar. 5th Ser. Vol. V, pp. 76,82,83,115.)

Among the Revolutionary soldiers from Bedford county, listed as in the "Continental Line," who received what was called "Depreciation Pay," were George and Nicholas Lebarger, both

privates. (Pa. Ar. 5th Ser. Vol. IV, pp. 243,492. Note: Pa. Ar. 5th Ser. Vol. IV, p. 492 lists Nicholas Lebarger among "Miscellaneous Officers receiving "Depreciation Pay.") Nicholas, Jr., who later went to Erie county, Pa., received a government pension for his services during the war. (Pa. Ar. 3rd Ser. Vol. 23, p. 528.)

After the Revolutionary War the militia organization was maintained. From "a list of the inhabitants of Bedford county made subject to the militia laws of this state" (February 3, 1789) we learn of Daniel Libarger in Bedford township; and of Ludwic Leibarger, Henry Leibarger, Ludwic Libarger, and Ludwic Libarger, Jr. in Lodonderry township. (Pa. Ar. 6th Ser. Vol. III, pp. 23,26.)

During the notorious Whiskey Rebellion in western Pennsylvania in 1794, Ludwick Leibarger was Lieutenant in the 4th Company, 1st Battalion of Bedford County Militia. At a later date he served as Ensign in another company. (Pa. Ar. 6th Ser. Vol. IV, pp. 187,451. Vol. V, pp. 106,113,115.)

Ludwick Lybarger, Sr.

Ludwick Lybarger, Sr., son of Johann Adam Leberger, is the forefather of all living Lybargers. He was born in about 1735, or perhaps earlier. Tradition has it that he lived to be 112 years old. He is said to have been a man of remarkable physical strength. He retained all of his teeth until his death and his sight was little impaired by age. He owned considerable land in Cumberland Valley township in Bedford county, Pa. and there operated a tannery. He is said to have married three times. The name of his first wife was Barbara and that of either his second or third wife was Phoebe. The latter name is found upon church records at Madley, Pa.

The district in which Ludwick Lybarger and his brothers settled lay along Little Wills Creek extending south from Bard to just north of Fossilville. West of Madley, along Wolf Camp Run and about a mile from the town (on a farm owned by William C. Curly in 1928) was the home of Ludwick Lybarger, Sr. The house which he built in his later days is still standing, although the original cabin along the Run is no longer preserved. Ludwick Lybarger and his family were first buried on this farm, but recently the graves were transferred to the churchyard of Lybarger Lutheran Church where the state of Pennsylvania has erected a marker in memory of all of the Lybargers who served in the Revolutionary War.

The children of Ludwick Lybarger were: Henry, Ludwick, Jr., Daniel, George, Andrew, Lewis, Jacob and doubtless others.

Migration to Ohio

The first decade of the nineteenth century witnessed a great movement of population from the Atlantic coast states to Ohio and the middle west. Pennsylvania was rapidly becoming settled, and as her numbers grew the opportunity for acquiring land became less. But beyond the Ohio River lay a fertile country still unclaimed, and waiting only for settlers. The younger generation was not slow to grasp this chance for betterment. So the tide of migration swept westward.

The route of the new settlers lay across the old Forbes' Road through southern Pennsylvania, then down the Ohio River, and next up its tributaries to the districts where farmland was abundant. Other pioneers, following a different course, invaded the great Western Reserve, as the district along the lake and southward from it, was called.

Influenced by this great movement, many of the Lybargers of the third and fourth generations in America migrated to Ohio, where they became pioneer settlers of the new state, just as their fathers had been in Pennsylvania.

Andrew Lybarger

ANDREW LYBARGER, son of Ludwick, Sr., was born in Bedford county, Pa. April 15, 1778. He died at Danville, Ohio, January 15, 1855. He married Naomi Thompson, the daughter of James Thomspon. Naomi was born in Bedford county, Pa., March 8, 1783 and died at Danville, Ohio, August 31, 1867.

Andrew Lybarger as well as his father-in-law, James Thompson, migrated to Coshocton county, Ohio, in the spring of 1808. Soon afterwards he took up land in Tuscarawas township. Jesse J. Lybarger often spoke of remembering seeing the old canvas covered wagon in which Andrew and his family came from Pennsylvania.

During the War of 1812 Andrew Lybarger served as a member of "Johnson's Riflemen," an independent company under the command of Colonel Charles Williams. The captain of the company was Adam Johnson. In August, 1812 this and other companies assembled at Mansfield, Ohio and built a blockhouse for the protection of the frontier. The men "wore new yellow hunting shirts trimmed with white fringe and each carried his own trusty rifle and tomahawk and scalping knife." ("Historical Collections of Coshocton County, Ohio" (Hunt, 1876) pp. 24, 142.) It is probable that the company was at Detroit when Hull surrendered the fort.

Concerning the Thompson Family

JAMES THOMPSON, father of Andrew's wife Naomi, was originally a native of New Jersey. During the Revolutionary War he served in Captain Jonathan Holmes' Company, 2nd New Jersey Infantry, Continental Line. ("Officers and Men of New Jersey in Rev. War," 1872, p. 297.)

Shortly after the Revolution, Thompson moved with his family to Bedford county, Pa. The census of 1790 shows that he had four sons and four daughters. One of his sons named Samuel had a son named James and the latter had a son named Samuel who in 1921 was living at Brink Haven, Ohio. One of James Thompson's daughters named Lydia married a Lynch. They had a son named Levi, and he a son named James, and he a son named Patrick Lynch.

In "Historical Collections of Coshocton county, Ohio," appears the following note concerning James Thompson (p. 35): "Thompson has been a prominent name in the history of Bedford township (Coshocton County, Ohio) from the start. The name, familiar and in good repute in all that region, was among the first, if not the first, heard in the township as that of a settler. James Thompson, a native of New Jersey, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War, settled near West Bedford in 1808. Henry Haines and his bachelor brother, John, came in about the same time. They were from Bedford County, Pa.; as also was Michael Heaton who laid out the town of West Bedford.The township got its name through the influence of the settlers who had come from Bedford, Pa."

Andrew Lybarger in Knox County

Andrew Lybarger, following in the footsteps of his father, was a tanner by trade. In 1828 he moved to Danville, Ohio, where he established a tannery. The remainder of his life was spent here in this trade. In stature he was a large muscular man of six feet in height. His hair and eyes were dark. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. Both are buried in Workman Cemetery, Danville, Ohio.

The children of Naomi and Andrew Lybarger were: Rebecca (Anderson), James Thompson, Lydia (Knapp), William, George, Edwin, Hiram, Francis and Mary Ann. Rebecca married Calvin Anderson of Ft. Wayne, Ind. They had a daughter who married an Evans, and a son named Eli G. Anderson. Lydia married a Knapp. Her son was James A. Knapp of Marion, Ohio. William lived at Zanesville. Hiram had one son, Jasper, the father of Harker M. Lybarger of Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Andrew's son, James Thompson, was the father of Thompson, Elijah Crum and Edwin Lewis Lybarger.

THE CRUM FAMILY

James Thompson Lybarger, grandfather of Jesse J. Lybarger, married Amelia Crum, whose family came from Winchester, Va.

JOHN CRUM of Frederick county, Va. was a Methodist minister. During the Revolutionary War he enlisted in Captain Peter Bryn Bruin's Company, 11th Virginia Regiment. In 1779 he was transferred to William Johnson's Company, 7th Va. Regt., commanded by Colonel Daniel Morgan.

The home of John Crum was at Winchester, Va. In visiting this city in 1927, Margaret F. Lybarger described the house as follows: "It was a large double house of two and a half stories high, very high ceilings, making it look like a three story. It had a front entrance, with large side porch in a yard. The house was flush with street line, yards on both sides, like many old English homes. The windows had small panes of glass and fancy cornice work over them; an extended roof with fancy cornice work under it. The back buildings were large, also, with the last one smaller for servants. The only alterations to front, was, the small panes were changed to a larger size."

John Crum was the father of Lewis, John and Christian Crum.

LEWIS CRUM, son of John Crum was like his father, a Methodist minister. He located in Wayne county, Ohio. His wife was Sarah Eagle, a daughter of George Eagle of Winchester, Va. It is likely that George Eagle was a soldier of the Revolution and received land in Wayne county, Ohio. for service rendered in the war. He is said to have come to Ohio in about 1820.

The children of Sarah Eagle and Lewis Crum were: Amelia, Anna, Rachel, Alsinda, Sarah, William, Harrison, George, Stoddard and Elijah.

In "History of Wayne, County, Ohio" (Douglass, 1878) page 273 appears the name of one Thomas Eagle who was head of a family in Wayne county in 1810. Whether or not this person was related to the family of Sarah Eagle is not certain.

Amelia Crum, daughter of Sarah Eagle and Lewis Crum, married James Thompson Lybarger. When a child about five years old, I remember visiting my great-grandmother Lybarger when she was living with her son, Edwin Lewis Lybarger, at Spring Mountain, Ohio.

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